THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Ford,

Vashington's 75 m.p.h. automated subway 5

World's top art: a Viennese choice

Why Indiana is first in college basketball 7

Naturalist Gerald Durrell: a modern Noah

What's happened to that income tax cut?

Financial Editorials

People Sports Crossword



Adventures of a census taker

By Robert M. Press

Anna Mae Brown sometimes climbs fences to get answers. Once she ignored a sign reading 'Survivors Will Be Prosecuted." She holds late backyard meetings and often interrupts people's favorite TV programs.

Depending on what people tell her when she knocks on their door, the President of the United States and Congress scurry into action, stock analysis sign or group, and fodess! funds begin to flow.

She helps determine the nation's unemployment rate. And it is not an easy task.

Each month Mrs. Brown and about 1,000 other persons working for the U.S. Bureau of the Census interview a sampling of families across the country about their job status.

"Some people will post signs, 'Beware of the Dog,' but they don't have dogs," she said recently on one of the rare occasions when she was the person being questioned. (In nine years of survey work she estimates she has made 30,000 interviews.) 'T go to the gate and whistle. If there's a dog, it'll come."

A matter of timing

Reaching the door is only part of the work; finding someone at home and getting them to answer is next.

"My best hours are before 11 a.m., before the housewife goes out, and from 5 p.m. to 8," explains Mrs. Brown, "Or I try to find out when schools get out and try to be there [at the home] then "

At one three-story apartment here in Chicago 'I saw a woman peeking out on the first level through her. venetian blinds." Mrs. Brown held up her portfolio with the words 'U.S. Bureau of the Census" clearly stamped on it. "She shook her head 'no' and closed the blinds." Later Mrs. Brown returned when the son was home and managed to get her

The 58,000 addresses selected for family interviews are chosen by the Census Bureau as a cross section of the nation. An interviewer is sent to the address once a month for four months and a year later for four more months, even if a new family moves in at the address. About four percent of the people refuse to be interviewed.

"I had one man tell me if I were a man he'd bust me in the mouth for asking such personal questions," Mrs. Brown recalls. When people balk at interviews, "it is not a personal feeling toward me. I'm the only person they meet who represents the government."

Electronic speed

"Many times I take people to a welfare office or social security office," she explains. It is not part of her official duties, but "that's the part of the job I like best. Many people are old and just don't know where to

Mrs. Brown and the others conduct their interviews during the week of the 19th of every month. Within seven days they must mail their forms to Jeffersonville, Ind., where the Census Bureau puts the data on microfilm. It **★Please turn to Page 2**

travel to Washington by Cubans at the UN is stirring speculation. **★Please turn to Page 4**

Washington.

UN shuns n Cyprus

Feels solution best left to two sides

> By David Anable Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y. prus dispute has boiled over The Cyprus dispute has bouck-over into the United Nations Security Council just as the basic issues vere at last being tackled.

But the diplomatic consensus here is that like it or not the Cypriots themselves are going to have to sort out their own problems.

The Security Council is expected to hear all sides and then say the same thing lates this week in a formal resolution - that is, reaffirming the strategic Mediterranean island's independence and integrity, and calling for renewed negotiations between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

Security Council discussion is likely to reflect the big powers' deep concern over the dispute, involving as it does NATO's southeastern flank and bordering on the ever-tense Mideast. But the final resolution, equally, is expected to reflect the big powers' current lack of direct influence.

The United States has managed to offend both sides — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger originally unsetting the Greeks by appearing to till toward the Turks, and Congress affronting the Turks by cutting off arms

The Soriet Union would like to muscle in on the issue by turning it over to some form of international committee (including itself) to arbitrate. But China, whose representa-tive is this month's president of the Security Muncil, venemently offices the Soviet proposal.

Even the usually monoithic "third world" countries are split, some sup-porting Greek-Cypriot President Makarios's con-aligned stand, others favoring the Muslim Turks' position. This latest appeal to the later

national community comes only one rather than simply humanitarian issues began Jan. 14 between Greek-Cypriot negotiator Glafkos Clerides: and his Turkish-Cypniot counterpart Rauf Denktash. *Please turn to Page 4



The gulf: from feudal falconry to more offensive weapons

Mideast awash in imported weapons

By John K. Cooley Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States, the Soviet Union, is and somewhat fewer American mili-France, and Britain are pumping France, and Britain are pumping stary in Saudi Arabia.

arms and military know-how into the The Vinnell Corporation of Los Middle East area at an unprece-

Specialists here estimate that evestigation, for 1,000 more U.S. civilMideast governments, especially lian veterans to train the Saudi NaIran, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Libya, stional Guard.

Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, may well still more U.S personnel are exdeutle their 1974 military expected shortly in Kuwait to accompenditures to around \$40 billion in spany more than 30 A-4 Skyhawk

1975.

Tentropology and Iransport velight of the strong and Iransport ve-

examples are about 1,500 Soviet military personnel in the northeast African state of Somalia and more than 1,000 in Syria; 1,500 U.S. civilian and

U.S., Soviets, others with arms, know-how to sell are shipping them at record pace

Beirut, Lebanon 200660 U.S. military personnel in Iran, Angeles has a controversial contract,

under U.S. congressional in-

Instructors and lecimicians, especial regard missiles and transport ve-gary from the State of the mich such as the contract of the contract o

Assignment of McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Corporation technicians for the Skyhawks and Raytheon Corporation specialists for the Superhawk missiles are believed to be part of the Kuwait deal.

Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat expelied some 15,000 Soviet military personnel from Egypt in July, 1972, and never readmitted them, despite the October, 1973, war with Israel. But resumption of Soviet arms shipments now is reported in Egypt.

Inevitably, say Arab military analysts, this will involve return of at least several hundred Soviet personnel to Egypt. News agencies in Cairo quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy as telling an Egyptian parliamentary committee Feb. 18 Mideast peace talks in Geneva until its arms losses of October, 1973, are replaced either by the Soviets or by other sources.

Losses replaced

The Israeli Chief of Staff, Gen. Mordecai Gur, said in an Israel radio interview that Egypt had received Soviet-made weapons from Libya recently. Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres told the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) that Libya had purchased \$3 billion worth of Soviet weapons, including tanks, fighter planes, and ground-to-air missiles. He added that delivery began last sum-

Israel's 1973 war losses in aircraft, tanks, artillery, and missiles have been replaced by the United States.

*Please turn to Page 4

Congress nearing accord? Senators examine

road to compromise

By Peter C. Stuart Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The rapidly heating leadership contest between President Ford and the Democratic Congress soon may cool off in a united program of economic and energy relief.

The first hints of compromise now are emerging.

Some senators predict that the President and Congress may begin negotiating their differences this week, and agree on a mutual national recovery program in as promptly as two weeks.

One co-author of Senate Democrats' own economic plan, Sen. Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, emerged from breakfast with the President Wednesday, Feb. 19, forecasting joint action "very speedily." Another breakfast guest, Sen. John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas, agreed.

Seeking togetherness

"We are not looking for a fight," said Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield later. "We'd like to work together for the nation as a whole."

Possible areas of compromise: the size of the expected tax cut (the administration has hinted that the House Ways and Means bill, more generous to middle- and lower-income groups than the Ford proposals, might be acceptable); and the timetable for future oil import-tariff hikes.

Later White House press secretary Ron Nessen appeared to play down immediate prospect of presidential compromise, but quoted Mr. Ford as telling the senators he has "shown a degree of moderation and conciliation.

Some outside government also are beginning to urge an end to partisan

Henry Ford II, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Company, appealed to the White House and Congress "to stop focusing on the other side's errors and start searching for common ground."

"In my 30 years as a businessman, I have never before felt so uncertain and so troubled about the future of both my country and my company," he told the Joint Economic Committee.

The olive branches of compromise appear just when the battlelines of confrontation are fast hardening:

 The Senate was expected to vote late Wednesday to postpone for 90 days the President's consumptioncutting hike in the tariff on imported oil, then try to muster the two-thirds margin needed to override his prom-★Please turn to Page 4

Thatcher's 'cabinet': moving to center .Maudling, a liberal,



Maudling: for left

U.S. relaxation

of travel curb—

a nod to Cuba

By James Nelson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

United States is this week notifying

Cuban diplomats assigned to the

United Nations that they may travel

The move is seen in Latin American

circles as a conciliatory gesture by

Washington — the latest in a series of

moves by both the United States and

Cuba aimed at relaxing tensions be-

the UN have been restricted to a 25-

Now, however, with the 10-fold

increase in the area they may visit,

Cubans may now go to Boston or

With hints of new U.S.-Cuba rela-

tionships in the air, the possibility of

mile radius from mid-Manhattan.

For more than a decade, Cubans at

tween the two nations.

up to 250 miles from New York City.

In an abrupt change of policy, the

in foreign affairs post

By Geoffrey Godsell Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's new Conservative Party leader, Margaret Thatcher, has struck an astute balance in her choice of men and women for her "shadow" cabinet. And in so doing, her aim is doubtless to counter suggestions that her defeat of Edward Heath as the prospective next Conservative prime minister marks a sharp swing to the

The most eye-catching and perhaps most surprising of her appointments is that of Reginald Mandling to be the Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs. This is the area in which Mrs. Thatcher herself has perhaps least experience. Mr. Maudling has wide experience

in ministerial office, going back to the *Please turn to Page 4



Joseph: for right

Congress may stiffen fines on politically generous firms

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Gulf Oil Corporation illegally contributed \$125,000 to the Nixon reelection campaign of 1972. As penalty, the nation's 12th richest corporation, with annual revenues exceeding \$18.2 billion, was fined \$5,000 - or about as much money as Gulf collected last year every 10 seconds.

Leniency? No, judicial toughness. The \$5,000 fine is the maximum which the law allows.

 Under its provisions, virtually unchanged since Theodore Roosevelt's presidency in 1907, at least 18 corporations have pleaded guilty to unlawful campaign contributions totaling \$1.8 million. Their combined fines: \$49,000, or less than 4 percent of the contributions.

Rep. George E. Danielson (D) of California, a member of the House of Representatives' Judiciary Com-

mittee, thinks it's time to upgrade the penalties and deterrence.

"Corporations which make unlawful campaign contributions actually stand to gain by being caught," he says. The money which they gave away is refunded, he explains, minus the fine: All but one of the 18 corporate contributors left the court being paid back money.

"There is no justification for a penal sanction which leaves the grongdoer in a better position than where the law found him," argues the Los Angeles lawyer.

Representative Danielson has introduced legislation hiking the fine on illegal campaign gifts to the level of the contribution itself, plus any other penalties. It would apply to corporations,

labor organizations, and government centractors. The bill - a product of Mr. Dan-

ielson's post-Watergate "mulling over how it all happened," in an aide's *Please turn to Page 2

Early daylight saving—an idea whose time has come? By Lucia Mouat

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Most Americans will lose an hour of sleep Sunday morning as clocks roll ahead one hour into daylight saving time - part of an energy-saving experiment that could become per-The move to more morning dark-

ness and extra daylight at day's end takes place two months ahead of the schedule that has prevailed in the U.S. for most of the last decade. It would take special legislation to

make this current pattern of eight months of daylight saving and four months of standard time in the winter (instead of the usual 6:6 ratio) the national norm.

But Capitol Hill sources report there is strong sentiment for such a change - that it is a "distinct possibility."

For one thing, it appears to strike an acceptable compromise between those with conflicting energy and safety concerns over the added early morning darkness of daylight saving in winter. Also, it won a vote of confidence from Americans in opinion polls - before it was instituted.

However, much may depend on public reaction over the next two months.

"After Sunday we could be hit with another avalanche of mail from people attributing their troubles to daylight saving time." concedes one

congressional source. Much also depends on a final De-



Time to spring ahead

partment of Transportation (DOT) report on the energy and safety impact of the added months of daylight saving time. It is due in Congress by the end of July, and hearings on its findings are considered likely in the commerce committees of one or both.

It was the DOT in its interim report of last summer on the subject that recommended the current 8:4 modification of Congress' earlier energy *Please turn to Page 4



U.S. governors 'united'—in diversity

AP photo

Govs. Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut, Richard Kneip of Washington, and Cecil D. Andrus of Idaho (left to right) join chief executives in discussing alternative solutions to U.S. energy-economy problems at annual conference.

Governors split on recession fight

By Godfrey Sperling Jr. Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

. Washington

United States governors, having their say about what should be done to help the economy, have been unable to come together behind any single package that President Ford or Congress could turn to as an alternative.

Democratic governors, who dominate the midwinter session of the National Governors Conference here, are speaking out strongly against the President's proposals. They charge that Mr. Ford is "feeding the depression." "adding to unemployment," and "being uncooperative and hostile to Congress."

But the complaints of the 36 Democratic, 13 Republican, and one independent chief executives have been regional in nature. The Northeast has been unhappy with the fuel-import fee and its impact, and oil-producing states are interested in more incentives.

One Democratic governor, not speaking for attribution, commented: "About all we are going to be able to do here is attack the President for not coming up with satisfactory legislation — but we will not be united on any single program."

Also, there is little inclination among the Democrats assembled here to prod the Democratic Congress to action on the economy. Asked by a reporter, jover breakfast, how much time he thought Congress had to come up with its own economic program, Gov. Hugh Carey of New York said "until the end of this session."

On one, rather narrow issue the governors did seem to be speaking as one: Through their chairman, Gov. Calvin L. Rampton of Utah, the governors are calling for an end to or an easing of federal requirements for state matching funds for the \$4 billion in highway funds that the President has released to the states.

Governor Rampton says that nearly half of the state governors have

One Thomas Edison

is not enough.

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woman with no prior training, and, in a few months, have him well on the way to being not

reported they could not meet this matching requirement.

Actually, the political talk among the governors is almost as lively as the conversations on the economy.

There seemed to be a consensus among the Democratic governors that "almost anything can happen" in next year's race for the presidency.

Democratic governors were singling out Governors Carey, Daniel Walker of Illinois, and Reubin Askew of Florida as those within their ranks who would be "possible" presidential candidates next year.

But all three of these governors were, themselves, pulling back from a run for the presidency — all saying that they had too much to do in their own states to give any thought to seeking the office.

Another possible candidate, Democratic Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, declared he was physically if it—but stopped short of saying he would make another run for the presidency.

The world, with all its problems

and difficulties, needs all the Edisons it can

get. And while true genius is rare, there

continue what he began.

will always be a need for people who can

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if you know a high school graduate who is

interested in electricity or electronics.

Kremlin dissent spills to press

Brezhnev and Kosygin apparently quarrel over Soviet objectives

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp dissent in the Kremlin's council chambers, which deepened during Soviet Party Leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's temporary indisposition, has spilled out into the press.

The protagonists are Mr. Brezimev, supported by a majority of the Central Committee, and a more cautious majority of the Polithuro headed by Premier Alexel N. Kosygin.

This is how seasoned observers of the Soviet scene interpret two parallel articles, one by Piotr A. Rodionov, first deputy director of the prestigious Marx-Lenin Institute of the Central Committee in the Jan. 21 Pravda; the other is by Vladimir V. Sheherbitsky, full Politboro member and first secretary of the Ukraine in No. 2 of the magazine Partinaya Zhizn.

Both authors take the Politburo to task for "foot-dragging" and complain that the political leadership is seriously hindered by "specific concerns of state and economic organizations." Both emphasize the need for "collectivity."

French comment recalled

One is reminded of a comment by the well-known French Kremlinologist Michel Tatu in his book "Power in the Kremlin": "Whenever a collective leadership manages to keep its disagreements secret, the political debate tends to shift toward a lower hierarchy."

Messrs. Shcherbitsky and Rodionov chide the Poltiburo for not implementing the tasks outlined by Mr. Brezhnev in his address to the Dec. 16 plenum of the Central Committee.

Since Mr. Brezhnev's speech was not published, one can only infer what the disagreement was about.



Brezhnev: chiding

Two months before the December plenum, Mr. Brezhnev in Kishinev, denounced the economic performance as unsatisfactory. His criticism went beyond the usual chiding of factory managers and economic officials for inefficiency. Behind his criticism he seems to have realized that the country's natural resources are overtaxed, that the consumer program of 1971 was overambitious and that a retrenchment of new production facilities is needed for maintaining the country's defenses.

While Mr. Brezhnev wants to curtail the development of new civilian projects to boost the military potential, Mr. Kosygin, two months after Mr. Brezhnev's speech in Rishnev, vehemently insisted on the "fastest possible commissioning of new production facilities" (in a Nov. 2 speech in Frunze).

Foreign policy affected

The quarrel of the two leaders also extends to foreign policy, with Mr. Kosygin wanting to proceed can tiously in the Middle East and to seek a compromise with China. But both leaders are eager to secure massive Western, and especially American industrial investments.

Pravda's lead editorial on the eve of the December plenum suggested to some observers that it is up to the party to find successors for Mr. Kosygin and other members of the soverment

In his article in Partinaya Zhan Mr. Sheherbitsky wrote that "the increased tasks are simply beyond the strength of some economic leaders" and, quoting a recent development in the Ukranian Central Committee, intimated that the U.S.S.R. Central Committee should take the initiative to remove some heads of the government bureaucracy "who cannot cope with present day tasks."

According to Mr. Rodionov, the Politburo has failed to "guarantee the unconditional attainment of the target planned." The "target," according to both authors, protecting "the development of the productive forces of East Siberia and the Far East" from a threat from China.

The tug of war in the Kremlin continues. Its outcome will depend upon the vigor with which Mr. Breannev can present his policy, on the alignment in the Central Committee and in the Politburo and, last but not least, on the stand of senior Politburg member Mikhail A. Suslov who so far has not been heard from.

Walking backwards to summit

Brezhnev-Ford 'spring' get-together suffers a series of detente setbacks

By Victor Zorga Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Something odd is happening about

this year's Washington summit meeting between President Ford and Leonid I. Brezhnev.

During the Vladivostok meeting last November, Henry A. Kissinger

said that the next summit would be held in the spring. When difficulties began to emerge between Washington and Moscow on trade and on SALT, official spokesmen began to speak of a "summer" summit in June or early July.

On the plane flying Dr. Kissinger to Geneva to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, reporters were told that the summit might not be held until September.

Soviet view of summits

It is the Russians who have usually been keen on summitry, laying great store by the "regularity" of the meetings as one of the most visible signs of the permanence of detente. Even when former President Nixon was trying to use last year's summit to ward off Watergate, Soviet spokesmen maintained that the principle of regularity should be observed regardless of international political considerations.

It was Mr. Brezhnev who urged the holding of the Vladivostok summit soon after Mr. Ford took over, while the White House played hard to get. It knew that the Soviet predilection for summits might make it possible to extract a handsome price from Moscow, and it was proved right.

The Soviet interest in an early summit derives this time, in addition to the usual factors, from the elaborate Kremlin plans for a European conference of heads of state.

Moscow wants the conference to proclaim the beginning of a new era of cooperation — on Soviet terms — and the ending of the post-war era of friction and squabbles. The Kremlin has announced detailed plans for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of victory in Europe in early May.

Weeks of celebration

The celebration, and the massive propaganda operation linked to it, which will extend over a period of weeks, is designed to prove to any skeptics in the Soviet Union that Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policy has been a resounding success.

Another event, scheduled to precede the European summit, is a conference of European Communist parties, which is also intended to demonstrate Mr. Brezhnev's success in imposing a degree of unity on the communist movement, at least in Europe.

As originally conceived by the Kremlin, the spring summit in Washington, which was to put the formal seal of approval on the SALT agreement drafted in outline in Vladivostok, was to act as the hinge not only linking all these events, but helping to promote them.

Moscow's repudiation of the tradeand emigration agreement, which Dr. Kissinger described as a setback to detente, appears to have set back also the date of the summit. If the spring date is still important to Moscow, the Kremlin could easily repair the damage.

Kissinger suggestion

Dr. Kissinger evidently suggested to Mr. Gromyko that if Jewish emigration were now to increase "imperceptibly," some of the difficulties on the trade front might be resolved.

If Moscow proves cooperative on this and other problems, the date could presumably be advanced again, and the whole series of linked again, and the whole series of linked again, which means so much to Mr. Breshnev could begin to unfold as he planned it, including Mr. Ford's visit to Europe for the European conference and Mr. Brezhnev's own visit to Egypt to claim credit for the Soviet Union's role in making a Mideast settlement possible.

Brezhnev's standing

But this depends on whether Mr. Brezhnev's position in the Kremin's secure enough to resume the piecess of active bargaining and the swapping of far-reaching concessions with Dr. Kissinger — such as the concessions which made the original trade and emigration deal and the Vladivostock SALT agreement possible.

His reappearance, self-confident and smiling, on news photographs flashed around the world, is regarded by experts as proving one thing only — that his health has improved. But they have no way of telling how long the improvement will be maintained.

Nor will they easily forget the lesson they learned when Mr. Breshnev's predecessor, Nikita Khrushchev, was one day being shown in official news photographs to be in the best of health, and to be the dominant personality in the Soviet leadership only to be dismissed next day on the grounds of poor health, and to be denounced thereafter as politically irresponsible.

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★ Adventures of a census taker

early the next month.

is then whisked electronically to bureau headquarters in Suitland, Md., where it is scanned and put on computer tapes. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, part of the U.S. Department of Labor, publishes the results

The surveys count as unemployed only persons who have "actively looked for work in the past four weeks, are currently available for work," and do not have a job. Some critics, including several mayors, contand this misses those who have given up looking for work. Since some federal emergency funds for public service jobs are tied to the unamployment rates in an area, the controversy is real.

The Census Bureau says it does not share the data with anyone outside the bureau, and the final information is published without family names or other identification.

*Firms may get stiffer fines

Continued from Page 1

words — is expected to rally wide support in the new reform inhided Congress.

First hurdle could be Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) of Ohio, chairman of the House. Administration Committee which will process the bill. Representative Hays has been an opponent of much campaign-reform legislation. "This may be an idea wasse time

has come — after 68 years, says an aide.

Ironically, the original 1997 law was inspired by campaign activities remarkably similar to the recent ones: confributions from banks and corporations to the Republican Mational Executive Committee for the presidential campaigns of William McKinley in 1900 and Theodore Roosevett in

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ि⊌U.S. equal rights struggle Amendment so close

—yet so far away

By Gay Andrews Dillin Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A hard-fought tug-of-war has developed over the Equal Rights Amend ment (ERA) which would guarantee women's rights. It is now just a few votes short of ratification.

After swift approval of the measure by more than 30 state legislatures, opponents are digging in their heels in North Carolina, Illinois, Missouri, Florida, and a half-dozen other states.

"It's a hard fight everywhere," says Mary Brooks, ERA national coordinator for the League of Women Voters. "This year it's been made clear there won't be any easy vic-T. tory."

Thirty-four states have approved the ERA amendment; four more are "2" needed to make it the 27th amendment to the Constitution.

Remaining states

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But most of the remaining states are conservative and rural. Many are

Southern, where legislators worry anti-ERA leader and president of the that the new amendment could trigger another round of unpopular rul-ings by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Grassicots opposition is formidable and comes mostly from women who worry that ERA will make them second class citizens. They say it will end alimony payments, require service in the armed forces, do away with a father's legal duties to support his family, and even result in common bathrooms for men and women

Backers of ERA, which include the League of Women Voters, Common-Cause and the National Organization for Women, targeted 10 states for action in 1975. But already ERA has been rejected in three of those states - Oklahoma, Indiana, and Arizona while winning in only North Dakota.

Crucial battlegrounds

The next crucial battlegrounds are shaping up in Missouri, Diindis, and North Carolina. Both sides agree the races are close. -

We feel we have to get these three states to get ratification this year." says Mas Brooks.

All three states, as well as South. Caroling and Nevada, are expected to make a decision in March. Then the focus shifts to Florida, where the Legislature convenes in April.

It is the opponents of ERA, though, who are rejoicing over the results this year so far.

In addition to victories in Oklahoma, Indiana, and Arizona, the anti-ERA forces also have won victories in Virginia, and, just this week, in Georgia and Utah

Shirley Spellerberg of Miami, an

Florida Federation of Women for Responsible Legislation says, "The outlook is for a close vote in a number of the remaining states.".

In her state, she says, it looks especially close."

Mrs. Spellerberg has some hard words for Mrs. Betty Ford, wife of the President, who is using her position as First Lady to tip some of the close states in favor of ratification.

'I think it is highly improper for Mrs. Ford to use her influence in this way. It is a matter to be left up to the states," says Mrs. Spellerberg.

Even if supporters get 38 states, we're not going to roll over and play dead," she says, "because we're going to bring it up about Nebraska and Tennessee. They're counting on needing four more states to ratify, but we say they need six more."

Approval rescinded

State legislatures of Nebraska and Tennessee, which originally approved of ERA, later voted to rescind ratification.

ERA supporter Dotale Holmes of the League of Women Voters in Georgia counters that "everything we've read from legal authorities gives the states only the right to ratify a constitutional amendment, not to rescind it.

That controversy won't be settled until a 38th state ratifies the Equal Rights Amendment. Then the issue goes to Congress. Both sides concede that whichever way Congress decides, it eventually will go to the courts for a final decision.

Socialist platform modified

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Australian Laborites switch policies

By Anne Millar Special to

The Chistian Science Monitor

Concern that it was losing its hold a government and might be forced back into the political wilderness has prodded Australia's Labor Party into significant policy switches at the recent party congress.

Several factors — including rising unemployment and 20 percent inflation — have led the party to modify some of the main socialistic planks in its platform. The opposition Liberals, who hold a razor-thin majority in the Senate, keep threatening to force an early election.

Among the changes:

• The Labor Party now has come out in favor of a strong private sector, contrary to established socialist docfrine, to boost the alling Australian economy and to help implement the party's social welfare program.

• The party has voted for the federal government to take power to control wages, a concept once anathema to the Labor movement. It will, however, require a national referendum to make this step effective.

By the Associated Press

Secretary of Defense

James R. Schlesinger testified this week that the

Soviets could gain military

superiority over the U.S.

by 1978 to 1980 if present

Mr. Schlesinger told a

congressional panel that

this could occur when the

Soviets begin adding accu-

racy comparable to Amer-

ica's to their present supe-

riority in nuclear missile

throw-weight, or payload.

trends continued.

Defense budget hearings

• Even before the conference the Cabinet had eliminated its unpopular capital gains tax. It also cut off the 12.5 percent sales tax on automobiles to stimulate the flagging local car industry.

• The Cabinet has reversed its position on foreign investment to help exploit natural resources. Originally Minister for Minerals and Energy Rex Connor had maintained that Labor should keep 100 percent ownership of Australia's energy resources, while stressing that this did not mean nationalization.

But the government has also become aware that Australia does not have the means to tap its resources and thus, after a long period of discouraging foreign investment, it now has begun to seek assistance.

The party switches offered Labor leaders an opportunity to call for unity and promise improvements in the coming year. Labor Party president and trade union leader Robert Hawke promised that by mid-1975 there would be full employment and inflation cut back to a moderate rate.

The week-long conference, held at

Terrigal, New South Wales, also led to a rallying of party support for Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who was again confirmed as parliamentary leader.

Cairns declines

Federal Treasurer and Deputy Prime Minister Jim Cairns has, at least for the time being, declared he has no ambitions for the leadership. This will eliminate some of the interparty wrangling that kept Labor out of power for 23 years. Such wrangling is currently undermining the strength of the Liberal Party.

Although left-leaning party members are unhappy about some of the recent changes, Mr. Whitlam apparently feels that the vast majority of Australians are more concerned with secure jobs and holding down prices than sticking by party principles.

The policy switches, however, are no guarantee that Mr. Whitlam will gain the ground lost in recent months. That will depend largely on whether he can keep the support of the trade unions and whether the opposition will try to force an early election.

Canada restudies budget policy

Trudeau admits November figures already overtaken by deepening slump

By Don Sellar Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa Only three months after unveiling budget measures to prime Canada's economic pump, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's government is being forced to draft tougher ones,

Soaring unemployment levels and a worse-than-expected American recession are behind the more gloomy economic forecasts circulating in Ot-

It is now expected that Finance - Minister John Napier Turner, the No. 2 man in the Trudeau administration. · · : this spring.

Mr. Turner has conceded to Parliament that his tax-cutting November budget already is out of date and that its assumptions no longer are valid.

🚤 := : Jobless rate jumps

Government figures show unemployment in Canada leaped to 6.7. percent in January from 5.5 percent in November.

It was one of the largest two-month. increases in Canada's jobless figures in several decades, and a sign that serious problems lie ahead.

The rising unemployment level, which is concentrated in the industrial heartland of Ontario, is now eclipsing Canada's 12 percent annual 🚅 👺 و inflation rate as a matter of govern-____ ment concern.

"I think it is important to concede that at the moment the depth of the recession in the American economy exceeded our expectations," the silver-haired Mr. Turner told the House of Commons in the wake of the January jobless statistics.

Criticism dodged at first

Until then, the Finance Minister had been able to dodge criticism of his November budget by contending Canada had moved more quickly than the U.S. to cope with an economic down-

But even when he presented his Nov. 18 budget, Mr. Turner was sufficiently worried about two consecutive "no-growth" quarters that he told reporters further measures: would be forthcoming "if the situation

changes. Now, unemployment in Canada is lightly higher than it was spring of 1972. The problem was serious enough then, to force the Liberal government to postpone an expected election until fall, which it

narrowly won. In spite of the worsening situation, however, the government is still standing behind its November forecasts of 250,000 new jobs and a real growth rate of 4 percent in 1975.

Misjudgement admitted

When an opposition Conservative questioner asked Mr. Turner the other day whether he had anticipated 6.7 percent unemployment in his November budget, the Finance Minister replied:

"The projections affecting our exports, upon which the budget was based, took into account the declining American economy and the flattened European and Japanese economies, representing our major customers and affecting the strength of our exports.'

But he conceded the U.S. recession was worse than expected, and pleaded with the opposition to hurry passage of the budget legislation, which still has not emerged from the parlimentary mill.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Trudeau, himself has delivered gioomy warnings that 1975 is going to e a tough year for Canadians.

"Though we know Canada is growing faster than every industrialized country," he told a Montreal audience recently, "we're still way below capacity. This means we won't continue to become as rich as quickly as

Tensions created by inflation and other economic difficulties are making for insecurity among Canadians, he said, and the answers will not be automatic.

'The French Connection' has been disconnected ... By Reuter

France is no longer the main transit area for drug trafficking to the United States, French deputy police director Honore Gevaudan said here.

Mr. Gevaudan, who attended a conference in New York of police chiefs from the United States, Canada, and France, said: 'Thanks to results in France, the arrests of drug traffickers and the dismantling of drug rings, presently 'The French Connection is nothing but an Amer-

If Congress and the pubtic decide the United States should become a secondrate power, Mr. Schlesinger said at another point, we certainly are going in the right direction." He testified before the House Armed Services Committee in support of a

\$95 billion defense spendhig request. Any cuts by Congress,

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DIRECT DIAL TELEPHONES
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would proportionately in-

crease the risk of America's being unable to pre-

vent eventual Soviet "military preponderance" over

the Eastern Hemisphere.

However, he agreed that

Congress could decide a

higher risk level is accept-

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David L. Guyer, Executive Director e the children federation 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

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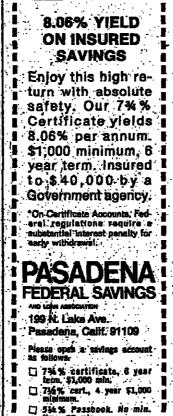
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Inside the news-briefly

WITH ANALYSIS. FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS AROUND THE WORLD

Nixon lawyer, appraiser indicted on tax charges Washington

Richard M. Nixon's tax lawyer and a Chicago appraiser were indicted on criminal charges Wednesday in connection with the preparation of former President Nixon's tax returns for the years 1969 through 1972.

The tax lawyer, Frank DeMarco Jr., of Los Angeles, was charged with three counts of conspiring to defraud the United States by obstructing Internal Revenue Service operations, lying to IRS agents, and blocking a congressional committee's investigation.

The appraiser, Ralph G. Newman, was charged with two conspiracy counts including aiding and assisting in the preparation of a false income-tax

Mr. DeMarco and Mr. Newman were accused of illegally attempting to enhance Mr. Nixon's tax benefits in part by backdating the deed to Mr. Nixon's pre-presidential papers. Former White House official Edward L. Morgan pleaded guilty to similar charges last Nov. 8 and is currently serving a fourmonth prison term.

UC agrees on goals for women's, ethnic jobs Berkeley, Calif.

This week's agreement with the University of California at Berkeley, to increase the number of women and ethnic minorities on the faculty without 'a controversial "quota system" will be used as a model in federal negotiations with other universities across the country, according to Peter E. Holmes, director of the Office of Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

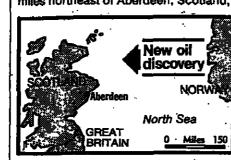
Monitor correspondent Frederic A. Moritz reports the agreement — more than two years in negotiation - sets hiring goals and time tables for each university department based not only on its present racial and sex makeup but also on the size of the national pool of trained talent available to fill faculty vacancies. Thus, while the Chemistry Department has nine years to hire at least three women teachers, the English Department (for which there are many more women job candidates). must hire at least 14 women within six

If the university fails to reach these

goals and offers no adequate explanation, it could lose some of the \$9 million in federal contracts it now

'Significant' new oil find is announced by Texaco

Texaco, inc., announced another "significant" North Sea oil discovery Tuesday in a well in British waters. The new well is located about 109 miles northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland,



and about 71/2 miles west of a discovery well announced Dec. 27. The discovery well flowed at a rate of 7,246 barrels of crude oil per day. The new well is flowing at a rate of 7,605 barrels per day, Texaco said.

Industry sources have said the Claymore and Piper fleids of the North Sea each could have a production potential of 200,000 barrels per day. The United States imports some 6.5 million barrels of oil each day and

consumes some 17 million barrels of oil

The new Texaco well was drilled in 450 feet of water to a total depth of 9,120 feet. Texaco is drilling another well 11/4 miles southeast of the initial discovery well to help delineate the

More jobless pay props up incomes

Washington An increased flow of unemployment benefits last month helped keep Americans' collective incomes rising despite the recession, the government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said a \$1.8 billion increase in unemployment benefits during January balanced off an Identical decline in total wages and salaries for workers in private industry.

Thus, higher government payrolis plus a \$2.2 billion jump in veterans benefits were able to push total personal income up by \$2.6 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1,193.6 billion.

The figures indicated that, despite evidence the current recession is the worst since World War II, unemployment benefits are providing the economy and individuals with a substantial cushion.

Canada canceis nuclear exports to India

New Delhi Canada has canceled a permit for the export of nuclear equipment to India, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told Parliament Wednesday.

Her statement, made to the lower . house, said Canada appeared to have taken this step in view of the nuclear experiment conducted by India last May. Arrangements were being made to secure the equipment from. alternative sources, she added.

A Canadian Embassy spokesman said negotiations were continuing on the question of resuming general nuclear aid which was suspended after the May explosion. He said the canceled export license related to one commodity for which the Indian Government was not prepared to extend the requested safeguards.

Chrysler to omit quarterly dividend

A financially shaken Chrysler Corporation omitted its quarterly dividend Wednesday, the first time it has taken that action in 37 years and only the third time in its 49-year history.

The dividend would have been payable to shareholders of-record on Feb. 28. The action was taken by the auto maker's board of directors in New

Chairman Lynn Townsend said the dividend was omitted because of record losses in 1974. The firm posted a \$73 million loss in the fourth quarter and finished \$52 million in the red for the year.

British banknote honors Florence Nightingale

British women record another first Thursday as the Bank of England issues a new note featuring Florence Nightingale, one of Britain's greatest heroines.



Florence Nightingale

A portrait of the woman who reformed British nursing methods 120 years ago now appears on the back of the 10-pound note (worth about \$23). Miss Nightingale is the first woman, other than a reigning monarch, to be pictured on a Bank of England note.

She became known as the "lady with the lamp" when she nursed British soldiers during the Crimean War, fought against Russia between 1854 and 1856.

NATO commander confers in Lisbon

Lisbon Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., NATO commander, held talks with leaders of Portugal's military government Wednesday in Lisbon during a brief

Portugal's participation in NATO has been questioned as a result of communist participation in the government

New Eritrean chief

A new military governor arrived in the tense Eritrean provincial capital of Asmara Wednesday. There were reports of scattered shooting in the capital - including an apparent show of strength by Ethiopian soldiers firing wildly into the air. An Italian national was killed while fleeing into a cathedren for shelter.

Asians beckon Ford

Asian diplomats in London say President Ford may expand his journey to China next fall with state visits to at least three other Eastern countries. The President has accepted invitations to go to India, Pakistan, Iran, and possibly Japan, they said. Mr. Ford reportedly hopes to precede his mission to Asia with a swing through Europe.

Israel vs. UNESCO

israel has returned a \$3,000 check to the United Nations Educational. Scientific, and Cultural Oragnization (UNESCO) to protest its recent anti-Israel resolutions, the government announced Tuesday in Jerusalem. The check had been sent to help pay for the International Pen Congress of writers held in Jerusalem last month.

Labor detente opposed

The AFL-CIO said it opposes any detente between Communist and Western trade union movements. The AFL-CIO position came in a statement criticizing Britain's Trades Union Congress plan to attend a Geneva meeting of Western and Communist trade unionists late this month.

Trillions for defense

The United States has spent more on defense in the last two centuries than it has for all other goods and services purchased by the government, says the current American Hentage magazine. The U.S. spent \$1,621,794,696,000 (trillion) in direct military expenditures between 1789 to 1974, compared with \$1,602,239,453,000 for all other costs, such as health, education, and social security, the magazine said. It estimated the cost of all military spending - direct and indirect between 1789 and 1974 at \$2 trillion.

of U.S. companies in various Latin

Argentina, for example, went ahead

last May with a half-billion dollar

trade and credit pact with Havana

even though a sizable portion of the

agreement involved sale of vehicles

manufactured in subsidiaries of U.S.

firms in Argentina. The Department

of State reluctantly gave way on the

issue, granting licenses to the subsi-

In the case of Canada, there have

been three such sales - one of which

was resolved by the resignation of

United States directors on the board

of the Canadian firm, another by the

granting of a license by Washington,

and the third is still pending.

diaries to trade with Cuba.

American countries and Canada.

*Thatcher's 'cabinet': moving to center

Continued from Page 1

Churchill administration of the early 1950s. (He is still in his fifties.) A former Chancellor of the Exchequer and deputy leader of the party, Mr. Maudling resigned from the Heath Cabinet in 1972 because of a business association - albeit innocent - with an architect subsequently jailed for bribery and corruption.

Since then, Mr. Maudling - a liberal member of the Conservative Party - has remained on the back benches in Parliament. He is widely liked and respected within and without the party, and Mrs. Thatcher's choice of him for a place in her shadow cabinet restores him to a position of potential power among Conservatives. It will certainly please the left wing of the party.

He had backed challenge

Mrs. Thatcher's other move likely to stir comment is what she has done with Sir Keith Joseph, described by some as her guru. Sir Keith shares Mrs. Thatcher's commitment to what are generally described as Conservative principles on money matters. (Both feel ousted party leader Edward Heath had deserted those principles and thereby contributed to the party's losing the last two general elections.)

Sir Keith was the only one of Mr. Heath's former Cabinet ministers who backed Mrs. Thatcher's bid for the party leadership against Mr. Heath from the outset. It was the Keith-Thatcher stand on fiscal policy that attracted the right wing of the party to support Mrs. Thatcher against Mr. Heath.

Mrs. Thatcher would put Sir Keith in charge of the Opposition's economic policy as shadow chancellor of the exchequer. But Mrs. Thatcher has been more shrewd than that. She has given him overall responsibility for policy and research - where critics will probably continue to call him her

Hasty Puddingers of Harvard were up to their hilarlous hi-

jinks at the university in Cambridge, Mass., as they awarded Valerie Harper, star of television's "Rhoda" show, the 25th annual Woman of the Year award. Thus,

But to the shadow chancellorship, she has nominated Sir Geoffrey Howe, a widely respected younger member of the party who ran against her (and got few votes) in the second ballot for the party leadership.

The cleverness in this appointment is that Sir Geoffrey is a left-winger within the party on all issues but money - on which he is a fiscal conservative. So the Conservative purists will not be able to fault Mrs. Thatcher while the party left-wingers will be reluctant to criticize.

Mrs. Thatcher has rewarded another of her backers from the start. Airey Neave - famous for being the first man to escape from the German Colditz POW camp during World War II — by making him party spokesman on Northern Ireland. An MP from Scotland, where Conservative representation is weak, takes on responsibility for defense; George Younger. And a woman, Sally Oppenheimer, is to be Conservative spokesman on consumer affairs.

Although Mrs. Thatcher has persuaded her chief challenger for the leadership, William Whitelaw, to be deputy leader of the Conservatives in Parliament, she now has managed to give the Opposition front bench a new look - and one very much tailored by

*Mideast awash in weaponry

Rhoda bussed in Harvard Square

Continued from Page 1 Though Egypt has been shopping

and Syria has shown interest in-Western arms - Egypt has received: some French Mirage-3 fighters and Saudi Arabia has purchased, possibly. for Egypt, large quantities of the more advanced Mirage F-1 for delivery in 1978-79 - neither country seems able to make a major switch to the West. Egyptian and Syrian miliraty men have said it would take something like 10 years, far too long for either to consider, to convert to Western arms.

Huge arms buildup

Iran's huge arms buildup in the Persian Gulf, involving some \$4 billion in purchases from the U.S. last year, has aggravated the shortage of skilled manpower in Iran. Some 700,000 foreign workers have been recruited.

Among some of the U.S. training activities there are management for Iran Aircraft Industries and training in combat helicopter assault by 1,500 U.S. civilian veterans under Maj. Gen. Delk Oden, former commander of the U.S. Army Aviation Center and president of Bell Helicopter Company, which has sold Iran nearly 500 helicopters since 1973.

A recent U.S. General Accounting Office report showed that this highlevel U.S. support for Iran has led to many key military skills being in "critical short supply" within the U.S.

halving American use of imported oil

from the present 20 percent of total

tax cuts slightly larger than the

By Reuter

They also propose personal income-

consumption to 10 percent by 1985.

*U.S. relaxes travel curb—a nod to Cuba

tries are based in part on the treat-

ment U.S. diplomats receive in those

expanded access to East Coast re-

gions of the United States; there is

strong expectation that more United

States visitors will be admitted to

It is not known just how many

United States citizens went to Cuba

last year, but the number of citizens

receiving a waiver to the prohibition

on Cuban travel contained in U.S.

passports was 550 in 1974, up some 40

percent from previous years. Pre-

sumably a large proportion of those

receiving the waiver actually went to

In addition, Washington appears to

Now that Cuban diplomats have

Continued from Page 1

the Hasty Pudding Club judges condescendingly admitted that, in some respects, TV has "arrived." Valerie was the first TV star ever given the award. Valerie countered that she tell "very honored" because Harvard is "big stuff."

The travel relaxation comes as The restrictions imposed on diplobe relaxing the embargo on trade with numerous United States congres- mats of other Communist bloc coun- Cuba — particularly for subsidiaries sional sources are urging that Washington end its decade-old embargo on Cuban trade. Two United States Senators — Jacob Javits (D) of New York and Claiborne Peil (R) of Rhode Island - visited Cuba last September and legislative aides to other senators have recently been on the island.

Together with Latin American sources, congressional informants see the relaxation of the old travel restrictions as a concrete step in the direction of rapprochement between Washington and Havana.

The Department of State insists, however, that the extension of the travel radius represents no change in U.S. policy, but merely brings restrictions on Cuban diplomats in line with those of other Communist nations.

Restrictions varied

But Washington observers point out that these restrictions in fact vary

*An idea-whose time has come?

Continued from Page 1

experiment with year-round daylight saving. Though the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) still backs the latter idea as an energy saver, it is not considered a viable possibility and FEA no longer will press the point. The legislation as amended is due to

expire in April. Unless Congress moves for a change, the former 6:6 pattern of the 1966 Uniform Standard Time Act comes back into effect. Whatever it decides, Congress is

under no particular pressure to act. swiftly. Under either the traditional or the current experimental pattern, October is the month for a return to standard time.

However, there are two fall dates. Halloween and Election Day, which some think it is important to include in the daylight time span. Even the traditional 6:6 pattern has

its critics. Most of them are on the western edge of the nation's time. zones and argue that three months of daylight saving time would suffice.

*UN feels Cyprus solution best left to the two sides

Cuba.

On Feb. 10 Mr. Clerides put forward Greek-Cypriot proposals for the is-land's future. These included some elements of compromise (accepting, for instance, a substantial Turkish-Cypriot area in the north).

But they also repeated demands for cantonal solution (several different Turkish-Cypriot areas rather than a single large one) and for a reduction in Turkish-held territory from foday's 40 percent to 20 percent of the island (directly equivalent to population ra-

Federation offered

The Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot reaction was to produce another fait accompli. They simply amounced Feb. 13 that they were setting up a 50member constituent assembly for their autonomous Turkish-Cypriot area, making it clear that they would accept nothing less than a straightforward division of the island into a two-part federated state

In the view of one Western diplomat here, this was an "absolutely typical Turkish reaction" to both Greek-Cypriot's "unrealistic" proposals and to the U.S. Congress arms smit. In the Turkish view, the situation

has not been changed "one iota" "The Archbishop [Makarlos] has all the keys," says one Turkish diplomat. "Once the Greek-Cypriots will agree to the bi-zonal formula, everything can be negotiated " anys Tur.

kish Ambassador to the UN Osman

That "everything" includes: how power shall be shared between the central government and the two community governments; how much land the Turks (now holding 40 percent with an army of 35,000 men) will relinquish; and how many, if any, of the 200,000 homeless Greek-Cypriot refugees will be allowed back into the Turkish-held area.

Military advantages

Clearly the politically weak Turkish Government has little intention of being conciliatory. Its military position is described as "impregnable."

Equally clearly, the politically revived Greek Government has virtually no leverage with which to aid its Greek-Cypriot clients. It admits to having no military counter to Turkish dominance. The big powers cannot or will not offer real support on the Cyprus issue, and now it seems that the Security Council, too, will but the

ball back into local laps. Nor is UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expected to do much more than sootheruffled feathers during his brief stopovers in Athens and Ankara this week on his way back to New

York .

The Greek-Cypriot appeal to the UN, therefore, takes the form of a desperate gesture, with only faint hope of mobilizing a little international pressure on the Turks and Turkish Cypciots.

*Ford and Congress nearing accord? Senators examine compromise road

Continued from Page 1

• The enlarged Democratic majorities in Congress, with rare unity, are sharpening the details of their alternative to Mr. Ford's economic and energy program.

 The President is mapping further speaking trips into the country to promote his proposals, heading to Miami next week and to the West

Coast sometime near Easter. State governors, gathering here for the midwinter session of the National Governor's Conference, are

being drawn into the fray. White House breakfast

The White House breakfast where the spirit of compromise was served up was, ironically, the fourth in a series aimed at courting congressional support for the President's own economic and energy proposals.

Postponing the boost in imported oil fees — and consumer petroleum prices - dovetails into the Democratic alternative program which now is coming into sharper focus.

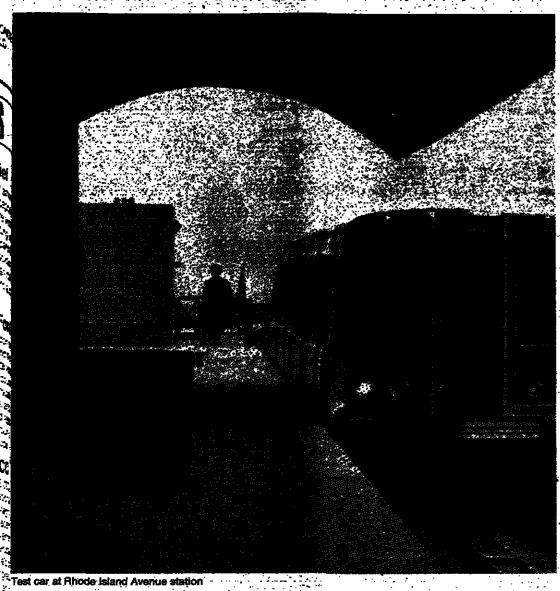
The Democrats stress immediate economic relief, while Mr. Ford stresses immediate energy relief. The plan adopted Tuesday by the

Senate Democratic Policy Committee rejects the President's target of cutting oil imports by 1 million barrels a Instead, the Democrats set a goal of

President's - and sooner. West Germany doubles its payments surplus.

Frankfurt, Germany West Germany achieved a record surplus in its balance of payments current account for 1974 of \$9.625 billion, according to provisional figures issued by the central bank here. deficits — and so-called invisibles.

This was almost double the 1978 surplus of \$4.887 billion. The current account is made up of foreign trade in which this country registered a huge surplus in contrast to most other Western industrialized countries!





Photos by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

New Washington 'Metro' subway system has full load of superlatives—quietest, largest, most automated

Celling in Judiciary Square station:muffles din

World's most modern subway: quiet, automated, and 75 m.p.h.

est, most up-to-date subway system in the world will make a limited debut in September in Washington, D.C. The Metro system when completed sometime in the 1980s — is expected to cost more than \$4.5 billion. Passengers in ultra-modern cars will be whisked silently at 75 miles an hour over 98 miles of track to more than 80 stations.

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, the last major world capital without a subway system, is about to climb aboard.

And, with a dash of American competitiveness, it is making up for its tardy start with a subway whose scale and inventiveness are grabbing international atten-

Superlatives fly as fast as one of its future 75 m.p.h. trains:

The largest such project of its kind — 98 miles of track, bigger than Chicago's and Tokyo's, or about one-third the size of London's — ever to be built at one time.

 The world's most automated subway system, from its red, white, and blue magnetic fare-cards to its computer-operated trains (with drivers only as backstops).

The quietest system ever designed, from the acoustic station ceilings to the welded rails (no clickety-clack) couched on noise-absorbing pads.

The first system with no stairways (269 escalators, plus elevators for handicapped riders) and all stations fully air-conditioned.
 "This is a monumental city," explains one

subway official, "and we feel the subway should be monumental."

It will become just that — a technological

monument probably attracting as many tourists as the Washington Monument or Lincoln Memorial — during the upcoming festivities of the American Revolution Bicentennial.

The first 4½ miles are scheduled to be opened in September, just in time to begin shuttling bicentennial tourists from the National Park Service visitors' center under construction at Union Station.

Some 30 miles more will whisk riders to Robert F. Kennedy Stadium (nine minutes), and across the Potomac River to the Pentagon (eight minutes) and National Airport (12 minutes) by the spring of the bicentermial

year, 1976.
The system will terminate with 30-minute trips to such suburban centers as Rockville, Md., and Springfield, Va., in the early 1980s.

Dusty cold tunnels

But right now, the first phase of Washington's showpiece subway is just a network of dusty, half-lighted, finger-nippingly cold concrete bunnels silently awaiting the onrush of speeding trains.

A lone workman in hard hat and overalls on one of the 600-foot platforms (45 feet longer than the Washington Monument lying flat) is the solitary forerunner of 350 million straphangers who are expected to crowd these platforms annually by 1990.

The system began to take shape on drawing boards in 1960, and picked up its first funding in 1965. Ground was finally broken in 1969.

Original price tag: \$2.5 billion, two-thirds from the federal government. Soaring costs have ballooned the figure to \$4.5 billion. Passengers are expected to pay 25 cents for the first three miles, plus five cents for each additional mile.

Like the nation itself, the capital's subway is (technologically speaking) an international melting pot.

From Moscow, there are long, graceful

escalators.
From Montreal, there are indoor station

mezzanines "floating" clear of the walls.

From Paris, there are footlights along the edge of platforms which pulsate to signal the approach of a train.

Other features are home grown. Standardized design of stations will save money (each station consumes enough concrete and steel to build a 75-story skyscraper) and passenger patience.

Open, wide-vista station architecture will be easy on the eyes and hard on crime. So will closed-circuit television (nine cameras per station), and an intercom connecting each subway car with the driver.

Uncluttered platforms (no advertisements, no vending machines — nothing except a kiosk with the station name) will combat

passenger confusion. A three-foot gap between station floors and walls, plus specially treated walls, are designed to foll the graffiti artistry which has turned New York's subway into an underground amateur art gallery.

But one domestic melting-pot problem lingers: assuring a fair share of the massive construction project for the black minority.

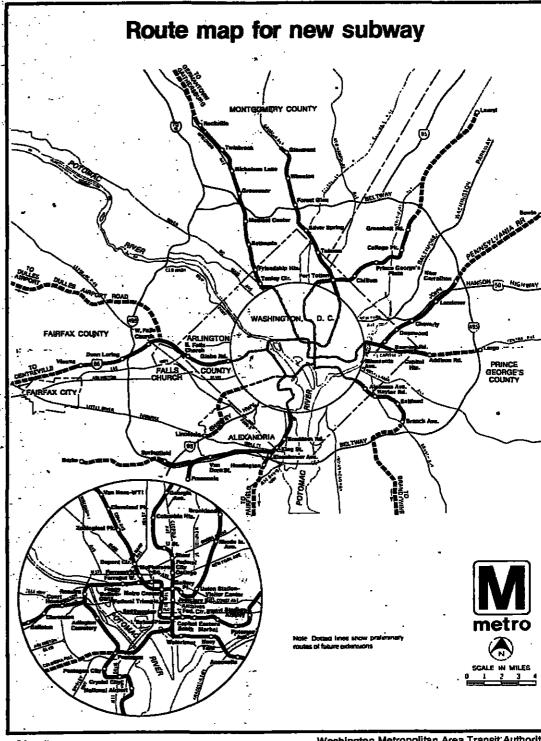
Fair share for blacks

Although blacks comprise 26 percent of the 3.2 million inhabitants of the Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia metropolitan area (and 70 percent of Washington itself), black contractors so far have reaped only 1.8 percent of the committed construction dol-

A new agreement — billed as a U.S. first — sets goals for minority participation of 10 percent of structural work and 20 percent of finishing work. Blacks do make up more than half of the 8,000 construction workers.

Another challenge is the persistent threat that the money might run out before the full subway system is finished. Congress was for long a balky financial partner. And the White House's Office of Management and Budget just last month ominously asked how much of the subway could be completed with available funds. (Reluctant answer: about half.)

Meanwhile, the subway burrows on. Forty of the 98 miles of track (48 miles underground, 50 above), and 40 of 86 stations are under construction. Therefirst cars of an eventual fleet of 556, costing \$300,000 each, are being test run.



Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Melvin Maddocks

Trying to figure mathematicians

Do mathematicians have a favorable "public image"? Or is there a "credibility gap" between mathematicians and nonmathematicians — meaning, the rest of us?

Such posers may not be at the top of your list of Burning Questions '75. But evidently they trouble the mathemati-

"Mathematics has not, in general, received good press and media coverage," begins a rather wistful letter from the chairman of the Committee on the Exchange of Information on Mathematics (deep breath here) of the Mathematical Association of America.

Reaching-out gestures are being made, as it were, from the other side of the equation. At the 1975 Joint Mathematics Meetings 2 lot of the papers began with sentences like: "We all share an interest and concern for the problems of society." Mathematicians, it was stressed, were eagerly there to help us nonmathematicians solve "the challenges of the '70s," from energy shortages to population surpluses.

One speaker, in an attempt to put us af our ease, quoted Dave Johnson, second baseman for the Atlanta Braves and a mathematician: "There's just as much challenge in hitting that baseball and trying to figure out what they are goma throw you as there is in solving differential equations." Or vice versa, presumably.

The '70s mathematicians, if we may pursue the baseball metaphor, seem like remote fathers who suddenly want to toss the old ball around and be buddies: "Gee, son, we just don't see enough of each other, do we?"

what these mathematicians don't realize is that we love them — or at least like them. That's not hostility on our faces; that's awe.

The members at the Joint Mathematics Meetings tried to reassure us of their humanity by a familiar ploy these days - putting the women up front. Alas, being mathematicians, they had to be exact about their statistics, and it turns out that only 6.2 percent of those receiving PhD degrees in mathematics in 1970 were women. Still, under the heading "Selected Contributions to Mathematics Made by Women," there were manful compliments to Queen Dido of Carthage (who figured out how to gain maximum territory for her city by planning it in a circle) and to Caroline Herschel, who discovered five comets while doubling as an astrono-

Then, as we're being hilled by Dave Johnson and all those mother-figures, one of the just-plain-folks with a slide-rule has to blow his cover by saying: "More than any other professional group, mathematicians are rational beings"— the sort of statement that

makes all the civilians dive for the exits again.

On somewhat the same track, the New Yorker ran an article a couple of years ago, humanizing the species. Pity-the-poor-mathematician was more or less the final effect. Once he moved outside of his specialty, it was pointed out, the mathematician became "on the whole, pitifully inept."

Furthermore, a mathematician must be "great or he is nothing." Each generation "has its few great mathematicians, and mathematics would not even notice the absence of the others."

And even if a mathematician is one of the elect, nobody will know about him except his fellow geniuses. In mathematics there are no Stravinsky-Joyce-Picasso household names.

If all this doesn't make the non-mathematician feel for the mathematician, what — or who — will? Possibly Jacob Bronowski, the host of "The Ascent of Man" series on PBS-TV. The program devoted to mathematics was soothingly titled "Music of the Spheres." There were marvelously beguiling scenes of Samos — waves, trees, cliffs — on the excuse that Pythagoras was born there. Was the right angle ever so romantic?

Pan to the pyramids and Euclid.
Silhouettes of camels. Flutes on the

sound track. Mathematics without tears indeed!

But no matter how skillfully the mathematicians appeal to us non-mathematicians — no matter how they assure artists that math is an art, and philosophers that math is philosophy, and adventurers that numbers constitute the farthest-out adventure of all—there remains this sense of strain.

In the back of every nonmathematician's mind is the memory of a classroom in which his younger self stared at an exam book covered with panicked x's and y's. Like Gertrude Stein, he asked himself: "What's the answer?" Then, a little later: "Well, what's the question?" And he came up empty both times.

Meanwhile, in a far corner of the room a small, solemn figure rather like Woody Allen, sits with his arms ostentatiously folded, his exam book neatly completed: The Mathematician.

If mathematicians can subtract this remembrance of incompetence past from nonmathematical heads, we'll gratefully send their Committee on the Exchange of Information on Mathematics a contribution equal to a thousandth of our in-income. If we can only figure that out.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

Tax reduction still up in air

Congress debates rebate proposals, is expected to modify Ford's program

By David T. Cook Business-financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington What portion of their wages workers will have to pay in 1974 and 1975 federal income taxes is a continuing Capitol mystery.

Action on plans to rebate part of citizens' 1974 tax payments and schemes to reduce the withholding tax taken from 1975 paychecks continue to be debated in Congress.

The House Ways and Means Committee was expected, at this writing, to give formal approval Wednesday to a \$20.2 billion tax-reduction plan.

And the Senate Democratic Policy Committee and Senate committee chairmen have just approved an ad hoc committee's recommendation that federal income taxes be cut by \$28 billion.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island, the ad hoc committee's chairman, met Wednesday with Rep. Jim Wright (D) of Texas, who heads a similar House group, to hammer out a joint Democratic congressional alternative to President Ford's economic program.

As the accompanying charts show. the final form tax-reduction legislation takes will make a great difference to individual taxpayers.

The Ford tax-reduction proposals are expected to be substantially modified by Congress.

Under the Ford plan, a rebate of \$12 scheme 15 percent of the benefits

billion would be provided on individuals' 1974 taxes. And with receipts from higher energy taxes, a \$19 billion reduction in current withholding-tax rates would be made.

Framework offered

However, the House Ways and Means Committee bill (HR2166) is expected to form the framework for the tax reduction that emerges from Congress. It provides \$8 billion rebates to individuals on 1974 tax payments and an \$8.4 billion reduction in current withholding-tax rates. Unlike the Ford plan this reduction in current taxes is not tied to higher energy

As the charts show, the Housecommittee plan's benefits are heavily weighted toward lower-income groups.

Under the President's rebate proposal, individuals would be forgiven up to 12 percent of their 1974 tax liability up to a maximum of \$1,000. Thus the maximum rebate benefit would go to those in the \$41,000-a-year income

The House rebate scheme provides a 10 percent tax-liability rebate with a minimum rebate of \$100 and a maxithum of \$200. But those with taxable annual incomes over \$20,000 would have their rebate reduced so it reaches the minimum \$100 level for those with taxable annual incomes of \$30,000.

As a result, under the Ford rebate

would go to those making under \$10,000 a year while the House plan would give this group 35.7 percent of the benefits. The Ways and Means bill gives 15.2 percent of the rebate benefits to those making more than \$20,000 a year, the President's plan 43.5 percent.

Under current Ways and Means Committee proposals, the reductions made in 1975 withholding-tax rates would also favor lower-income groups. In making permanent taxreduction proposals, both the President and the committee favor lifting the minimum standard deduction from its current \$1,800 level. The President would set the new limit at \$2,500, the committee at \$2,400.

Deduction affected

The House committee bill would also raise the standard deduction to 16 percent of adjusted gross income up to \$3,000. The old limit for a married couple was 15 percent up to \$2,000.

As the accompanying chart indicates, both the President's plan and the Ways and Means bill would make cash payments to individuals with very low incomes.

A family of four with an income of \$5,000 a year would not only have no tax due, but would receive a \$100 payment under the House bill. Under the Ford proposal, they would owe no tax and get an \$80 payment. The maximum payment to low-income families under the Ford plan is \$180. The House bill's limit is \$200.

REBATES AND TAX SAVINGS: HOW MUCH?

Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service Individual Income Tax Return

Chart 1: Savings under two 1974 tax-rebate plans

Adjusted 'Gross Income	Current Tax Liability	Tax Savings Under Ford Plan		Tax Savings Under Ways and Means Plan
\$ 5,000	\$ 98	. \$ 12	<i>:</i> .	\$ 98
10,000	867	104		100
15,000	1,699	204	•	170
20,000	2,660	319		200
30,000	4,988.	598		100
40,000	7,958	955	:	100

Chart 2: Savings under two 1975 tax-reduction plans

Adjusted Gross Income	Current Tax Liability	Tax Savings Under Ford Plan	Tax Savings Under Ways and Means Plan
\$ 5,000	\$ 98	<u> </u>	\$ 178
10,000	, 867	- \$349	152
		221	0
		210	. 0
		151	0
40,000	7,958	130	. 0
15,000 20,000 30,000	1,699 2,660 4,988 •	221 210 151	0 0 0 0

Both charts are for married taxpayers with two children and assume deductable personal expenses of 17 percent of income.

<u> </u>	Under panelties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanities true, correct, and complete. Declaration of proparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all	ying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief information of which he has any knowledge.
Sign	Your signature Date	Preparer's signature (other than taspayor) Date
	.	Address (and ZIP Code) Pregarer's Emp. (dagt. or Soc. Sec. No.
	Spouse's alguature (if filing jointly, 80TH must algu even if only one had income)	Address (and ZIP Code) Preparer's Emp. Ident. or Soc. Sec. No.

Housing financed with 1% loan

Maine apartments for elderly made possible by FHA funds

By John D. Moorhead Business-financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

North Windham, Maine

There is no bank or agency in the U.S. that will give a construction loan at an effective interest rate of 1 percent, right?

Wrong. The Farmers Home Administration will arrange it, under a littleknown program begun in 1962, providing special qualifications are met. That was the way some residents of

this southern Maine community financed an apartment complex for Now, the 20 attractive apartments, nestled in the snowy woods but still

near a shopping center, are all either occupied or spoken for. "Everybody is very happy down here," says Vera Mills, a resident who moved into one of the units in December. "I lived in a mobile home

before, and this seems much more

Local funds included

like a real home."

The project was financed by money collected locally and that low-interest loan from the Farmers Home Administration.

The idea took root back in 1972 when Windham residents looked around them and saw no suitable facilities for older people of moderate means who were ready to give up their houses but still wanted to be on their own.

A group of townspeople formed the Windham Seniors Housing Corporation and then asked older residents about their needs and preferences.

A federal spending moratorium on Farmers Home Loans held things up temporarily, until a U.S. district court ordered the moratorium lifted in August of 1973.

Site chosen

"Things moved fast after that," says Karen Anderson-Bittenbender, executive director of the York Cumberland Housing Development Corporation and a prime mover behind the Windham project. The site was selected, and a fund drive was launched, since at that time Farmers Home required that 2 percent of the construction funds be collected lo-

Though only \$6,700 was needed, the community donated over \$8,000. The town of Windham provided \$1,000 in tax funds, which was matched by a donation from the local Jaycees. There were several other large contributions, and a local bank signed over some real estate which gave the project access to a public road.

The rest of the cost, which totaled \$335,700, came from a low-interest loan under the Rural Rental Housing (RRH) program of Farmers Home. This interest subsidy program can bring the effective interest on a construction loan down as low as 1 percent.

Money snapped up

But the RRH program is small, and all of its appropriated funds are snapped up each year. In fiscal 1974,

\$173.3 million was lent to 879 projects. The 1975 and 1976 budgets allot \$146 million yearly for RRH loans

Use of the program is unevenly distributed among the states. In Maine in 1974, 22 loans were made, while in California only six were made and in New York only one. Seven U.S. states received no loans at all under the program last year.

Loans are restricted to rural areas and small communities which are "rural in character." They are given only to projects for the elderly and for low-income residents.

Farmers Home also administers mother, much larger loan program for single-family dwellings. In fiscal 1974, some 94,000 loans were made under this program, totaling \$1.6

Studios available

The Windham project, now complete, contains four studio apartments (minimum rent \$98), 14 one-bedroom units (minimum \$126), and a pair of two-bedroom apartments (minimum \$151). A community room and laundry facilities also are included.

Surprisingly, there was no initial rush to live in the complex, says Brian M. Nickerson, vice-president of the housing corporation.

"Some older people took a wait-andsee attitude at first," Mr. Nickerson says. "One woman visited a friend in the complex, and now she has her name on the waiting list to get in. "For others," he adds, "it is a little

hard to leave a home where you have spent a lifetime, even if continuing to live there is not economical."

Road maps: still free but changing

By Charles E. Dole Automobile editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite a few attempts to charge for the service, the practice of handing out free highway maps is in no danger in the United States. But major changes in the highway map business are coming nonetheless.

To cut costs, most oil companies no longer provide detailed, often-updated city maps. Each map costs about a dime to print and distribute.

Mapmakers disagree with the move. "We contend," says James R. Mahoney, national sales manager for H. M. Gousha Company, "that a city map is much more important than a state map." It's easy, he adds, to drive from state to state or city to city, but finding the way in a complex city can be hard gerous.

Gousha, an affiliate of the Times-Mirror publishing empire, is one of three major map-producing companies in the United States. General Drafting in New Jersey provides all the Exxon maps. Gousha and Rand-McNally split up the rest of the service-station business between

Oil companies also are looking at

different size maps, perhaps smaller than what they have been. Arco dealers in some areas, when asked for a road map, simply tear a sheet off a gummed pad. They're not as fancy but, say motorists, it's better than paying for them.

Other stations offer a stock map which is not printed to the specifications of any one oil company. Oil companies also limit the number of map titles which a given station can

All oil companies and mapmakers agree that the business is a mass of confusion.

One mapmaker says: "We're flying blind - playing it day by day. It all seems to be up in the air and still fluttering down."

Meanwhile, Standard Oil of California (Chevron) is charging 15 to 25 ents for its maps in 'nine Western states, a practice begun almost two years ago. And last fall, Standard of Indiana (Amoco) started a mapvending test in 50 stations around Richmond, Va., but dealers see the test as meaningless because all other major oil company outlets still offer free mans.

The oil industry is far too competitive, for this practice to catch on, mapmakers say. Map-vending machines are anathema to many people, and the oil companies are loathe to take any action which might turn up the national spotlight on them any brighter than it already is.

Last year oil companies gave away some 150 million maps, down from 220 million in 1972. Rand-McNally predicts a 10 percent rise in 1975.

Maps for members

Furthermore, motoring clubs such as the American Automobile Association (AAA) distribute hundreds of millions of maps a year, usually only to members.

AAA, for example, supplied 160 million maps in 1974, including its strip-map drawings. That's an average of 10 items to each of its 16.5 million members in the U.S. and AAA membership fee.

Many states publish maps largely for promotion aimed at the tourist

Map charges have added one new crease to the road map business - the fly-by-night vending-machine salesman. Some salesmen are reputable, others try to pick up a few dollars from unsuspecting people and then

ican tropics, the Florida east coast,

and western Africa. They have been

used in several countries in recent

years to rid canals and drainage

Huge 'sea cows' at large in famed canals

By C. Conrad Manley Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Four manatees, brought to the canals of Xochimilco near here to rid its waterways of clogging lily pads, have escaped from their pen and are loose somewhere in the more than 150 miles of the area's channels.

'It is just as well that they have gotten free of confinement," said Dr. Manuel Cabrera Valtierra, director of medical services of federal district zoos, "since they will have a better chance of surviving, and it is more likely that they will breed in a free state than in captivity."

The aquatic mammals, measuring

about 10 feet and weighing approximately 600 pounds, were brought to Mexico's "Venice" southeast of here from Tuxtla Gutierrez in the south to help clean the canals. They feed on water lilies that hamper the passage of boats and of the "chinampas," small barges used by holidaying Mexicans and tourists for weekend picnics and water-borne parties.

Poled by "chinamperos," the paper flower-decorated barges with romantic names file through the canals attended by "mariachi" players, sellers of fried meats and other foods, vendors of soft drinks, and hawkers of trinkets, all afloat, and trailed on the banks by lean and hungry dogs waiting for a flung bone.

The manatees, sometimes called "sea cows," are natives of the Amer-

Enrique Sanches Gutierrez, chief of the Xochimilco delegation, reported that the manatees have been sighted on several occasions since their escape, feeding on water hyacinths. but disappeared immediately beneath the murky waters of the canal. Authorities here think that the

ditches of aquatic growth.

animals' best defense against harm is their extreme timidity. But to help assure them of immunity against attack by manatee steak-hunters, handbills are being distributed throughout the area and to visitors to Xochimilco telling them of the waterlily-clearance project and urging them not to molest the manatees if they are seen.

Mr. Sanches Gutierrez said that a cance patrol is maintained throughout the long system of canals in order to check on the manatees' movements and activities "so we might know if they are still alive."

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Vietnam oil exploration

The Mobil Oil Corporation announced successful results in further testing of its first discovery well off the coast of South Vietnam.

"While the results of these preliminary tests are so far encouraging additional testing and drilling will be required in order to define the size and shape of the structure and to determine the commerciality of the accumulation," the company said.

At the same time, the Pecten Oil Company, a subsidiary of U.S. Shell, announced that it was abandoning its third exploratory well off the coast of South Vietnam because of unsuccessful tests. Pecten was the first oil company to begin exploration

on South Vietnam's continental shelf last August.

Telecopier uses untreated paper

New York A new telecopier that can transmit at the rate of two minutes a page onto ordinary, untreated paper has been

unveiled by Xerox Corporation. A Xerox spokesman said the new Xerox Telecopier 200 Transceiver is the first telecopier that does not require chemically treated paper.

He said the speed of two minutes a page is twice as fast

as other Xerox units, although other companies have made teleconters that equal that speed. The new telecopier, like others, sends and receives any kind of printed or graphic matter over ordinary telephone lines.

What impoundment ruling means

By the Associated Press

U.S. cities and states should not

expect immediate financial windfalls from the Supreme Court's Feb. 18 ruling that former President Richard M. Nixon exceeded his authority by impounding \$9 billion in pollutioncontrol funds.

A spokesman for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) said the ruling would have little immediate impact on the specific funds in question. But government lawyers were studying the decision's possible impact on the over-all impoundment.

The EPA spokesman said the court ruling would have little effect on the pollution-control funds, which would go mostly for sewer construction. because the funds can be spent only after they are obligated for specific projects.

He said EPA has been able to

obligate only \$4 billion of the \$9 billion that already was available before the court's ruling. The ruling freed an additional \$9 billion.

But the Ford administration officials said shortly after the ruling that the Justice Department and the Office of Management and Budget are studying the court's decision before deciding how to handle other pending lawsuits on other impoundments ordered by Mr. Nixon.

More than \$20 billion in federal money withheld from other projects, such as highway and hospital con-

struction, could be affected. There are a number of lawsuits pending in the courts stemming from impoundments of federal funds ordered by Mr. Nixon. The sewer construction funds case was the first

to reach the Supreme Court. Legislation enacted by Congress last year severely limiting the President's ability to impound appropriated funds was held inapplicable in the Supreme Court decision.





undiana completes basketball turnaround

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Basketball is an institution in Iniana and when the university carry-Maria ardwood does poorly. Hoosiers tend bury their heads in sharpe. But folks from Boonville to Goshen

re ridin' high on the tractors this ear. Indiana University, the unaninous choice as the nation's No. 1 eam in both wire polls, has plowed nder 24 straight opponents and needs ust four more victories for an undeeated season. Not long ago the school's proud

asketball tradition was suffering. he Van Arsdale era was nothing nore than a fond memory and any topes for future glory seemed dim. Ways to vien George McGinnis turned pro in the his sophomore season in 1971. The Hoosiers occasionally showed

womise, but they were running and unning nowhere. In 1972 Bobby inight entered the picture as inliana's new coach and things began to hange immediately.

Record-wise, Indiana was only one vin better (17-8) during Knight's first eason, but the team finally began to lay like one. And instead of giving up silo of points, the Hooslers became tingier on defense.

Defense has long been a Knight vatchword. If you don't play it, you ion't play. At West Point, he led the Cadets to

our National Invitational Tourna-- nents. His Army teams were always strong defensively, in fact, the best in

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Coach Bobby Knight, master motivator

the country from 1968-1970. With Hmited talent and no player over 8ft. 8m. because of academy height restrictions, Knight emphasized defense for

survival reasons if for no other. But new, even with a lot of hybrid offense talent at his disposal, Bobby still insists that the Hoosiers play aggressively without the ball.

Meat-eater special

Defense has become such a source of pride that two McDenald's franchises in Bloomington have a standing offer to reward exceptional defensive efforts. Whenever the Hoosiers hold their opponents under 50 points, student ticket stubs can be redeemed

for a hamburger and order of French

Evidently there are still plenty of meat eaters on campus. When Indiana downed Iowa 102-49, 5,500 students showed up stub in hand. Several games later Michigan fell 74-48 and again the counters were besieged. So far McDonald's has lost about \$7,000.

The unique offer caused an unusual scene at the Iowa game. "All our fans were on their feet and screaming like crazy at the end," Tom Miller, Indiana's sports publicist recalls. "You would have thought the game was going down to the wire. The Iowa players probably figured we had the most blood-thirsty fans in the world."

Knight has mellowed

The intense Knight has been the focus of much of the publicity the team has received. Not all of the stories have been good, many of them dwelling on Knight's flery temper.

Reporters love recounting some of his more explosive moments at West

Point, where he earned the nickname Bobby T for receiving so many technical fouls.

The volcanic image is blown way out of proportion says Miller, who quite obviously sees Knight in a different light.

. "Bobby's gotten a bad rap for his temper. He has a temper alright, but people don't realize how much he's mellowed since coming to Indiana. At West Point he had to bite, scratch, and kick just to stay even with the other schools. That accounted for his aggressiveness."

Miller's not just talking through a tub-thumping hat. Knight has only been slapped with two technicals this year, opposing coaches with 17. And since coming to Indiana, none of his players has ever received a technical. The team has quietly asserted itself. Because it is such a well-oiled

unit with no superstar, Indiana has

been called a No-Name team. Actually, it is only because the Hoosiers are so evenly balanced that no one individual has grabbed the spotlight. All are former all-state high-nool players, and the majority are Indiana natives.

John Laskowski, a senior from South Bend, graced the cover of Sports Illustrated recently. Knight calls his Super-Sub "the most valuäble unknown player I've ever seen," perhaps as good as Knight's former Ohio State teammate, John Havlicek. Among the other "No Names" are

Quinn Buckner, an all-Big Ten defensive back who gave up football to concentrate on basketball as a playmaking guard and 6-11 sophomore Kent Benson, a red-headed center who has been compared to Bill Walton by some people. Throw in a super shooter like junior Scott May, 6-6 forward Bob Wilkerson who jumps center, and consistent, all-around senior Steve Green and you have a dynamite team.



Flying Hoosier Steve Green

WFL regroups, eyes Toronto

By the Associated Press

Charlette, N.C. Chris Hemmeter, president of the World Football League, indicates there will be another attempt to place a franchise in Toronto with Larry Csonka, Jim Kiick and Paul Warfield as the nucleus.

The three former Miami Dolphin stars signed a multimillion dollar personal services contract last year with John Bassett, owner of the Memphis Southmen. "There is a possibility that we will return to Toronto," Bassett said earlier this week. "But New York is a possibility and so is Memphis."

Hemmeter said that the league "will build a new franchise around the three," meaning Csonks, Kick and Warfield. He said the franchise would be in a city that wasn't in the league last season. Toronto and New York would be in that category.

Hemmeter said the WFL will survive for a second season. He said eight franchises had met the financial requirements he has set for

rebirth. "But there likely will be more than eight; 10 is a more realistic estimate of clubs performing in 1975," he said.

Hemmeter said he has decided not to name cities or individuals. involved because he thinks this is an unsophisticated, exploitative

However, he indicated that Shreveport and Portland, two clubs that missed payrolls in 1974, were being included among the eight. The other teams are likely Memphis, Philadelphia, Hawaii, Rirmingham, Southern California and possibly New York. Hemmeter

Akron, Tulsa and San Antonio are other rumored sites. Akron could land the Fiorida franchise from Orlando.

also mentioned Montreal as a possibility for the future.

Football's 'Juice' handily tops Superstars of 1975

By a sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

O. J. Simpson, a man of exquisite grace and considerable power on a football field, is the winner of the 1975 Superstars competition.

The Juice" racked up 471/2 points with firsts in bowling and the 100-yard, dash and seconds in tennis, rowing, and weight lifting.

Finishing second, 7% points behind, was Bob Seagren, the 1973 winner. Seagren, a pole vaulter who trained specifically for the Superstars competition since there's so little money in track and field, was a little disgruntled that an athlete of Simpson's means should win. "O. J. needs this like a hole in the head."

"Let's face it," he said, "financially year's Super Bowl. The Dodgers also

it's a lot easier than six months of football." Kyle Rote Jr., the soccer-playing

defending champion, was third in this 'year's competition with 31 points. On another front, the Los Angeles

Dodgers won the "Super Teams" competition in Honolulu. The event is similar to Superstars, but involves 10nan teams.

In the finals the Dodgers beat the Minnesota Vikings 5-2. Los Angeles won head-to-head duels in volleyball, f-war, obstacle course, and canoe and bicycle racing. The Vikings managed to win the running and swimming relays.

Minnesota received some conselation by defeating the Pittsburgh Simpson admitted afterward that Steelers in the semi-finals. The Steelthe \$39,250 he won was easy money. :ers, of course, beat the Vikings in this turned the tables on the Oakland A's, already has several orders.] I figure earlier eliminating their World Series

Each member of the Dodgers team

was awarded \$14,200. Each Viking

earned \$10,950. \$1,500 tennis racket San Francisco jeweler Sidney Mobell figures the best way to separate the rich and poor elements on the tennia courts is by their rackets.

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can have a positive influence on one's play, Mobell contends. 'It's helped my tennis game. If a fellow shells out \$1,500 for a racket, even if he's a beginner, he knows he's invested in the game and he'll try harder and do ply:"There's no question in my mind better" . . . and obviously throw his

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British naturalist hears alarm bells in the animal world

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Like a modern-day Noah, British naturalist Gerald Durrell sees "storms" approaching the animal world. The present danger, however, is not ravaging floods, but the continuing rampage of man's relentless encroachments.

"As human beings we don't think of ourselves as animals," says the famous naturalist. "But we are. We're only animals dressed in cloth. . . . We talk about them and us. But it's not them (and us), it's us.

A world too inhospitable to support animals, he contends, will not support man himself. "People say to me, why worry about the Indian civet (a shortlegged, catlike animal) or the whiteeared Chinese pheasant - what possible use can they be?

Unknown values

"Why, our ignorance is so vast we don't even know what their value may be." Mr. Durrell says, his gray beard bristling. "All the natural systems around us are screeching, ringing bells, warning us of the danger ahead. And we're sitting on our posteriors."

Experts already calculate that the present extinction rate of species is 100 to 1,000 times above the historic average. They predict that as many as 1 million animal species could become extinct by the end of the century.

Mr. Durrell argues that if man is to prevent the earth from becoming a wasteland void of most wildlife, then radical changes are needed: Population controls ("our major problem"), large-scale conservation practices, and widespread breeding of animals in captivity.

Steps required

The latter step will require revolutionizing zoos, promoting captive breeding research, and vastly expanding animal husbandry studies and training.

He also staunchly calls for an end to wasteful medical research, particularly on primates, and outlawing the needless exotic pet trade.

And that means zoos, too. For too long, says Mr. Durrell, zoos have been "stationary three-ring circuses, contributing nothing to conservation." Zoos traditionally have been a drain upon the wild stocks, depleting animal populations by capture to replace creatures killed by bad management and carelessness, he says. "The attitude has been, if this animal dies, we'll go buy another. Well, they're finally waking up to the fact that they won't be able to do that much longer."

Selective programs

Zoos and medical researchers of the future will have to become involved in selective breeding programs, Mr. Durrel maintains. They may well be limited to what they themselves successfully breed or exchange with other institutions.

World famous for his animal stories (his 22 books, including "My Family and Other Animals" and "A Bevy of Beasts," have sold millions of copies and been translated into several foreign languages). Gerald Durrell is a bit like a real-life Dr. Doolittle. His



Gerald Durrell, a 'real-life Dr. Doolittle'

life work is best summed up in the name of an international organization he has helped to found in recent years called "Save Animals From Extinction" (SAFE).

But his most significant contribution to the cause of animal survival has been a captive-breeding zoo he started in 1959, on the English Channel Island of Jersey. Known as the

Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, the zoo at present supports more than 250 species of rare and endangered animals.

In many cases the breeding pro-

gram has been so successful t pairs of animals from endange: species have been exported to zoo: other countries to further build their numbers. Ultimately, the a bition is to return some specimens the wild where, in some instances. species may already be extinct.

Far-reaching as the program is can only begin to combat the proble "It's appailing that the rate of tinction is so great that we will have let some species go into the wall says candidly. "We're already be forced into a position of being sel tive in the species we try to as because we can't handle all of them

Satellite planning

The Jersey Trust has plans und way to set up satellite breed programs in other parts of the wo within the next few years. A few t sighted zoos, notably those in Waington and San Diego, have alrea embarked upon such programs.

But recognizing there is a lot me to preserving animals than setti aside a chunk of land, the Jers Trust is undertaking a training p gram - "a mini-university cours - to teach zoo personnel from ma countries how to set up and maint breeding colonies for mammals, r tiles, and birds.

Skills required

"Caring for rare and delicate ani als is a highly skilled job." b Durrell insists. "You can run ir serious trouble if you put breedt projects in the hands of enthusias amateurs."

The training program will inclu laboratory and field investigation animal food nutrition, studies stress factors for captive anima animal diseases, behavior and bree ing habits, proper designing and spa ing of cages and animal compound and how to train animals for reintr duction to the wild.

"Man thinks he's so clever," sa this tireless defender of wildlife, "B our knowledge of breeding wild anir als is like taking a teaspoon of wat out of the Atlantic and saying v know all about it."

'Come,' 'halt,' 'stay' orders are taught easily

By William Vandivert Special to The Christian Science Monitor

According to Norman Braithwaite, a top English dog trainer, training your dog to come is child's play.

"You may already have taught your puppy to come just with repetition, affection, and praise," he said one easy and quick method with either a full-grown dog or a puppy."

As he spoke, he uncoiled a 20-foot length of clothesline with a sturdy snap knotted at one end and clipped it to the check collar of a Labrador

Train your dog

puppy waiting for an obedience class

to start. Its owner then walked with the puppy to the full length of the line, stopped, and gave the command "come." The puppy, unconcerned, went on sniffing his surroundings. The owner repeated "come," then sharply tugged and reeled in the line quickly until the puppy came to face him. When the Labrador got within arm's length, the owner dropped to a knee to give full praise as the dog sat there. Repeated twice more, this had the puppy trotting in at the command. Regualr schooling during the next week produced a puppy who would come immediately, free of lead.

The next lesson, to sit, starts from the heel position. In teaching "sit," one commonly used method is to stop in the heel position, then at the command "sit" push down on the dog's hips with your left hand while the right holds the lead.

But why do this in two moves when

you can do it on one?" Mr. Braithwaite asks. "Besides, you'd get a black mark for touching your dog in competition trials."

He feels dogs should achieve a sit you speak, slide your left hand beside his head towared the collar. Without front, his hind end will go down naturally and he will sit. If his rear is angled behind you, nudge it into place with the side of your foot. After a pause, praise him. Scratch his chest or rub him under the chin and let your voice express approval.

sessions every day for the next week,

As for walking on the street, heel your dog habitually. But never be a martinet. After all, your dog will not relieve himself at the heel. And when just walking your dog will want to check scents around his neighborhood, so do not be over-authoritarian when he stops to sniff. On the other hand, if you have to get somewhere, or are in a training session, it is business first. Fooling around is out. Use the command tone and make heel the order of the march.

Once your puppy has put on some weight, change from the first light collar to the proper flat leather collar for his size. Have license tag and identity disk affixed. He should wear this all the time when at home or outside, but remove it when you put:

position from the heel as follows: Walking your dog at heel with a lose lead, give the command "halt." As against the lead, check him up with the right hand briefly. As you lift his

Short sessions daily

Repeat this exercise until it is automatic. Return to it in short. and command and action will be well



on the check collar for a walk of a

training session.

Replace collars Every time you come home, replace the check collar with the flat one. A dog alone in the home can snag the check collar on a nail or some

protruding stub and choke himself. Now that you have trained your dog to heel and halt, the next step in obedience is the stay command:

While he is sitting, place the lead end on the ground in front of him, command "stay-ee" and step quietly away to face him. By now he should be solid in the sit. If he moves, just place your foot on the lead until he is snubbed short. Then pick it up and turn with him in a small circle into the



20. Common verb

23. Horned viper

24. Capricious

prince

25. Burmese

l do

21. Chill

Five successful pupils of Mr. Braithwaite's 'sit' technique

heel, the halt, and then "stay-ee" again. Keep it up until he will stay. Then, of course, meet success with praise. Be persistent, but patient.

Future stages

At this point it is good to bear in mind two future stages in training to sit. Once your dog is consistent in

sitting with the halt command, you will find that the slight lift with the lead that achieved a sit from the heel will also produce a sitting posture from either the standing or the lying position. Use the command "sit" for this, not halt. As you say it, lift his front with the lead and use your flat hand against the lead to check him at

the sit. (And, of course, "stay-ee" works here just as well.)

But wait to teach him these steps until you have completed the next

Lesson 4: Lying down and standing at command.

Crossword 21. Marsh eider



11. Cotton gin inventor 12. Overseas address

13. Type of sandwich Unmusical bird

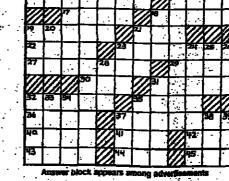
16. Pause : Arrow poison 19. Dromedary

23. West Point Sorrow Soft cheese Chart Alerts 32. Bowling place Crude rubber

22. Cuckoopint

36. Booty 37. Seeker 40. Weed 41. - - de France 42. Ill-répute

44. Average



2. Guido's highest_note 3. Least 4 lewish roll Fencing sword Bumblebee -Cattail Gaelic

Babies Wind speed indicator 18. Of all, Scot. 19. Station wagon

. Acquire

28. Sunbeam 31. H20. 32. Choir voice 33. Cargo 34. Monk parrot 35. Chinese wax 37. Postal code 38, Caleb's son 39. Bounder





The Christian Science Monitor

"They were sure glad to find someone who could sing bass and make practice every Tuesday night,"

Tubby By Guernsey Le Pelley I THOUGHT YOU WERE VERY BUT WHY IN THE WORLD LIKE TO DO A PERFORMANCE GOOD IN THE PART OF GEORGE DID YOU SAY YOU CUT THAT'S REMEMBERED DOWN THE CHERRY TREE WASHINGTON IN THE PLAY... WITH A CHAIN SAW Z

Courtesy of the Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna Photo by Fonds Albertina

"The Great Piece of Turf" 1503: Watercolor and gouache by Albrecht Durer (147151528)

The simplicity of a natural "still life," composed of a variety of grasses and plain meadow flowers, reflects a deep and humble devotion to the mystery of creation, expressed in the worship of macrocosm in the image of microcosm.



Courtesy of the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, Italy

"Female Head in Profile" 1475: Pen, charcoal, and crayon drawing by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

The special quality of the drawing is the emphasis on the phenomena of light in systems of vibrant lines, ranging in tone and value from shining transparency to shades of utmost differentiation and suggestive force.

Professor Dr. Walter Koschatzky Director, Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna

My selection of five superior achievements in art would be guided by words of Aristotle: "If the eye were a body, vision would be its soul."

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. In this, the 10th article, Professor Dr. Walter Koschatzky, director of Vienna's Graphische Sammlung Albertina, tells Anna and Giorgio Bacchi why he picked the five works shown here.



A mixed-up universe?

To most of us, "the universe" is a label symbolizing the outer limits of our comprehension. It's the biggest arrangement of stars, planets, people, animals, artifacts, and machinery that any one of us is able to visualize; the sum total of all the forces and activities that combine to maintain our little planet (and its passengers) on its hurtling course through space.

The immediate impression of the universe - that most readily detected by our unaided human senses - is one of a confusing mixture of order and disorder, of good and evil. The almost perfect precision with which the stars and planets maintain their predictable relationship and equilibrium is offset by climatic aberrations that randomly produce floods and famine. The innocent joys of awakening love are offset by the bitter disintegration of unhappy marriages; and the happy gift of childhood is marred by the sombre spectacle of declining and unwanted old age.

Christ Jesus did not burden his listeners with complex behavioral analyses, nor did he offer gratuitous advice on how to best raise funds for the support of religious bureaucracy. He simply revealed Truth; and its revelation destroyed the erroneous claims of sickness, hunger, and death that

in misinformed human consciousness – appear to mix with, adulterate, and obscure the reality of God's perfect creation. "Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay," he said, "for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil."

The truth of the universe as the creation of God must be affirmed; and its opposite – the belief that an erroneous belief has any power to obscure or reverse the omnipresent and omnipotent nature of Truth – must be denied, for "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." ² Only by implicit obedience to the First Commandment can the universe be seen and experienced as it really is: revealing not a mixture of good and evil but a perfectly

Daily Bible verse

My soul doth magnify the Lord. Luke 1:46

Overwhelmed

Sometimes I am overwhelmed by the unutterable magic of things: the music water makes as it flows, the way fire sings as it eats away the wood, the way a leaf clings to its winter twig and won't let go, the way the night draws rings around the moon, and the way God brings His blessings of beauty to the mind of man.

- John D. Engle Jr.



Courtesy of the Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna

"Madonna with the Pomegranate" 1504: Black chalk

drawing by Raphael (1483-1520)

The combination of youthful loveliness and divine serenity in a sphere of religious lyricism and sensitivity embodies

noble beauty as well as human delicacy, and creates the im-

pression of transcendent musicality and harmony.

· Photo by Fonds Albertina

Courtesy of the British Museum, and the Royal Academy, London

"The St. Laurent Cathedral at Eu" 1845: Watercolor and pencil drawing by Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851)

The imaginative appeal of the work lies in the grandeur of reality, dominant in the majestic idea of the towering church, and set off against an unearthly infinity of space as a symbol of luminous transformation of the visible world.



Courtesy of the Musee National Gustave Moreau, Paris

"Pres des Eaux" 1880: Watercolor by Gustave Moreau (1826-1898)

The reclining female figure, a dreamlike image of nature's secret forces, forms a fascinating contrast to the fantastic landscape and creates an emotional as well as contemplative tension between space and light.

ordered set of immutable laws on which the harmonious progress of mankind can safely be founded. Only by cutting through the fog of human philosophy to divine Truth can answers be found to our human problems: immediate, compelling answers that make us

take up our fruitless beds of fear-

ful reasoning and walk upright.
But what is Truth?

Christian Science teaches us that Truth, God, is not comprehensible to limited human sense. There is no way that a human being, no matter how learned or erudite, can determine for himself or anyone else what absolute Truth is. But that does not imply that Truth is unavailable to humanity. On the contrary, by turning to divine Truth - our most accurate spiritual concept of the creator - by consciously declaring and believing in the ever-presence of His perfect creation, the mountains of false material sense are moved, and the works Christ Jesus did for our instruction are possible. Truth is all there is, and its conscious realization burns away the mists of crippling limitation - in whatever guise - and frees the human from the confusion induced by the mixture of whatever is more than yea, yea and nay,

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes: "Jesus' promise is perpetual... The purpose of his great life-work extends through time and includes universal humanity. Its Principle is infinite, reaching beyond the pale of a single period or of a limited following. As time moves on, the healing elements of pure Christianity will be fairly dealt with; they will be sought and taught, and will glow in all the grandeur of universal goodness."

¹Matthew 5:37; ²Exodus 20:3; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 328.

A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
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London SW1X 7JH

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Solving Cyprus

The interests of Cyprus and the rest of the world would best be served by maintaining the island's hard-won independence after its centuries of conquest and strife. It is to be hoped that negotiations toward this fundamental end will be fostered by the travels of United Nations Secretary-General Waldheim to Greece and Turkey — and by the debate over Cyprus in the UN Security Council back in New York.

But, to be realistic, it is the parties concerned on which the burden of solution falls, rather than on the UN. The international conference favored by the Soviet Union would probably serve Soviet propaganda purposes more than orderly progress toward peace. As of this writing, it fortunately appears that the UN will not resolve on such a conference.

The most promising outcome would be for the interrupted talks to resume between old friends Glafkos Clerides, representing the Greek Cypriots, and Rauf Denktash, representing the Turkish Cypriots — in an atmosphere of compromise encouraged by Greece and Turkey.

'Apart from immediate tragic problems in the wake of the Greek coup and Turkish invasion, the danger in recent developments is that division of territory between . the Greek Cypriot majority and Turkish Cypriot minority could lead away from independence to "double enosis." That is, the separate state proclaimed by the Turkish Cypriots could become part of Turkey, and the poorer remainder of the island in Greek Cypriot hands could become part

Now five Democrats have acted

out the ultimate political gambit

and declared themselves candi-

dates for the presidency - Sen.

Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Sen.

Henry Jackson of Washington,

Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona,

former Gov. Jimmy Carter of

Georgia, and former Sen. Fred

How many of the five will still

be in the running 13 months from

now when the first state presiden-

tial primary is held - let alone

after the 30th primary or at the

1976 national Democratic con-

vention — is a very open question.

Already one declared candidate,

Sen. Walter Mondale of Min-

nesota, has thrown in the towel as

the rigors of a presidential nomi-

nation bid became more apparent

Others are expected to join in

the Democratic presidential

marathon: Gov. George Wallace

of Alabama, Senators Birch Bayh

of Indiana and Frank Church of

Idaho. And still others like New

York's new Gov. Hugh Carey and

Boston's Mayor Kevin White are

eyeing the runners enviously from

The Democratic nomination is

particularly appealing to presi-

dential hopefuls this year. In

terms of election prospects, it

holds out greater promise than the

nominations of 1968 and 1972.

Granted, there could be reversals

in the economic and energy pic-

tures by November, 1976, that

could greatly enhance Mr. Ford's

election chances, should he run as

But the Democrats, as some

analysts point out, are not ham-

pered by such inherently divisive

Knighthood in Barbados

the sidelines.

he says he will.

Harris of Oklahoma.

The Democratic marathon

of Greece. The possibilities for tension on the spot - and between the parent countries - would be

Clearly the West's good offices should be on the side of compromise fostering Cyprus peace and independence. Ironically, the Greek Cypriots now seem ready to accept something near what the Turkish Cypriots advocated before the coup - a pattern of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot areas in a sort of federation. Now, in a position of power, the Turkish Cypriots have made tougher terms for a "bizonal" federation, marking off 40 percent of the island for their 20 percent of the population.

The United States has managed so far to have the worst of both worlds in the Cyprus situation. It has alienated Greece and the Greek Cypriots by failing in their eyes to condemn sufficiently the Turkish invasion. It has alienated the Turkish side by congressional cut-off of military aid to Turkey. The Soviet Union, with NATO member Turkey strategically on its doorstep, would be happy to exploit the situation to embarrass Turkey and further divide it from the U.S. and other NATO allies.

The superpowers ought to exercise the greatest restraint in regard to Cyprus. Unless Congress should restore aid to Turkey, it is unlikely that Secretary Kissinger can employ his wonder-working diplomacy. What is needed is a supportive climate for Cyprus to proceed constructively in the painful task of solving its own prob-

issues as Vietnam, or even school

busing, to anything like the degree

The major issue will be eco-

nomic responsibility. The contest

with the Republicans will likely be

drawn over the subissues of how

much the government should

stimulate and intervene in the

economy. If the economic trends

on inflation and employment are

favorable for the Republicans (a

condition on which President Ford

builds his case for likely running

again), the Democrats could base

their hopes on the voters' memory

of eight years of difficult eco-

nomic times under the Nixon-Ford

is to avoid making trouble for

themselves. A repeat rift over

representation at the convention,

and a continued split between la-

bor and the less pragmatic sec-

tions of the party, could lead to

another weak Democratic ticket

So far, the Democratic con-

tenders have begun to sketch in a

broad spectrum of voter appeal,

from the neopopulism of Mr.

Harris to the image of quiet busi-

ness savvy in Mr. Bentsen. But.

except for Senator Jackson, none

of the contenders is at all nation-

Merely announcing for the race

gives a measure of recognition -

and winning the nomination would

invest a candidate with a great

deal more. But a tremendous

amount of work, a demonstrated

ability to raise money, and some

decisive primary victories will be

needed to spring any of the candi-

dates from the swelling Demo-

cratic pack for the nomination

The Democrats' main challenge

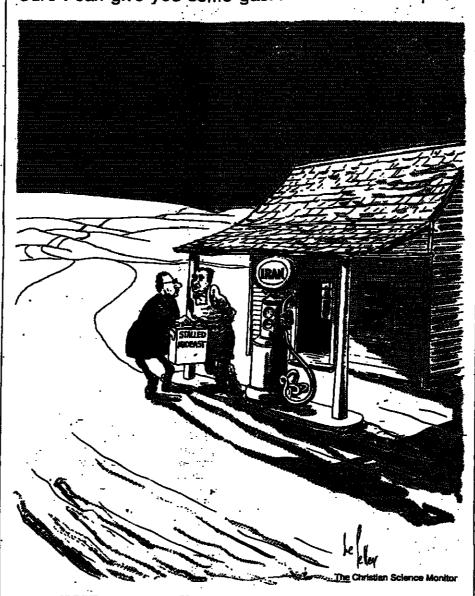
of the recent past.

administrations.

ally known.

homestretch.

'Sure I can give you some gas. All I need is a deposit'



State of the nations

Third-party politics

By Joseph C. Harsch

Conservative Republicans held a tion) about unemployment. Any man three-day hope session at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., last week and showed that they, like-the McGovern zealots of 1972 on the other side of the American political fence.

are reluctant to learn their history. The McGovern enthusiasts of 1972 campaigned for "significant politics." They wanted the voters to have a chance to choose between left and right. In their still amazing naivete they forgot, or never knew, that they were using precisely the arguments of the Goldwater battalions of only eight years earlier. The slogan of the Goldwater campaign of 1964 was "a choice, not an echo."

Well, the Goldwater crusade of £964 ended in disaster exceeded in extent only by the McGovern disaster of

In spite of the clear warning of those two political events of recent times the right-wing Republicans, of today indulged in happy fantasies at their conference about forming a third party.

They cannot of course be blamed for being disappointed in Gerald Ford. His record is that of a man trying to build a broad enough political position to sustain himself and his party in the 1976 presidential campaign, not that of a dedicated ideological conservative. The two are different things.

This does not rule out merit in the conservative beliefs of those gathered at the Mayflower. A whopping federal deficit this year may well be a bad thing for the American economy of the future. A respectable case can be made for austerity rather than unlimited spending. But the serious question for practical politicians in Washington today is not what ought to be in the long-term best interests of the country. Rather, it is what must be done if the Republican Party is to be something more than a ghost, come

If Gerald Ford were to apply the principles of the self-styled conservatives to his daily operations he probably wouldn't be able to stay in the White House to the end of the present term, let alone run for reelection. The country is in a condition of near panic (in my opinion grossly out of proporin the White House at such a moment must do anything he thinks he can both to allay unemployment and, even more important, to allay fear of unemployment.

The United States has enjoyed high employment for so long now - over 35 years - that a lot of its people had come to take this condition for granted. They are in a state of shock, although Detroit automobile manufacturers have already begun calling back many of those who were dismissed when the bottom dropped out of the new car market last fall. Headlines are devoted these days to any news of unemployment, seldom to reemployment.

President Ford is under enormous pressure to do all that he can to stimulate reemployment. He cannot please the conservatives and respond to that pressure. But he must respond, or go out of business as an operating President. He is responding. And they are unhappy, and are talking about bolting the Republican Party to form a new one of their own.

Well, what does history teach? Back in 1912 the left or "Progres-

sive" wing of the Republican Party was as dissatisfied with President William Howard Taft as the conservatives are today with Gerald Ford. So they bolted the party, held their own convention, nominated Theodore Roosevelt - and elected Woodrow Wilson. There were further long-term results. The leading Progressives of 1912 ended up joining Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

The Democrats have much to cheer about right now. Indeed, they have about everything they could want except an exciting new candidate to lead them in 1976. If the conservative Republicans actually went out and formed a new party - the cup of the Democrats would overflow. They could win with anyone.

Conservative Republicans in Washington and left-wing Labourites in London have much in common. Both are threatening to bolt if they can't impose their views on their party. It is a fair assumption that a third-party bolt in either country would be fatal to the party so divided.

Arms traffic in modern dress

Washington The United States is now the world's largest exporter of arms. Our crusade of the 1980s against "the merchants of death" is long ago forgotten.

United States arms exports in 1973 were approximately twice as extensive as those of the Soviet Union. We far outdistance France and Britain, and are 'competing energetically against them even in Europe, their own home ground.

Our sales in fiscal 1974 were more than \$8 billion and will doubtless increase this year. We have of course long been pouring arms into Vietnam and Cambodia and continue to do so. We provide both Turkey and Greece with their arsenals. Our supply to Pakistan was cut off for some years but seems about to resume.

The Middle East has now become our favored and most lucrative customer. Arms supplies to Israel were valued at \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1974, the year of the last war, and will be substantial, though propably less, this year. Sales to three Persian Gulf states alone - Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait — were \$4.4 billion in 1974 and will be between \$4 billion and \$6 billion this year.

Is this a healthy and necessary enterprise for the United States to conduct on such a scale?

There are a number of persuasive arguments in its favor. First is that we must supply our allies when they cannot supply themselves; if we did not, they would not be able to carry their weight in the alliance. Second is that, when we have withdrawn or are withdrawing troops on which countries have depended, as in Vietnam and Korea, we have an obligation to enable them henceforth to defend themselves.

A more general argument is that, by providing arms to a state threatened by the Soviet Union or by neighboring countries, we reduce the danger of attack, maintain balance and stability, promote peace. This is the argument principally adduced for our supplying almost everyone in the Middle East.

A fourth argument is that arms sales help to rectify our unfavorable balance of payments. It has long been maintained that such sales balance out the costs of maintaining troops in Europe. It is now asserted that sales to the Persian Gulf are required to reduce our huge petrodollar outflow.

Finally, it is claimed that if we do not sell, someone else will. Why should we deprive our industries of these markets for the benefit of others?

Such arguments have obviously evailed with the administration they have with its predecessors. Should they not, however, be examined today with a colder, more skeptical eye?

Certainly we must provide our allies in NATO with what they clearly need and cannot obtain elsewhere. How much, however, do they really need today? How great is the actual threat that confronts them?

What of allies like Turkey, Greece. or Pakistan which may be primarily interested in using our arms for purposes other than the common defense, yet which protest loudly that we are intervening in their internal affairs if we presume to cut supplies?

How long are we obliged to continue to help countries like Vietnam and Korea where we once fought wars? Does our massive assistance in the past create an eternal obligation? Should we not reassess these situations to determine what our present national interest is in the defense of these countries, and how high a priority that defense should have in relation to other demands upon us, domestic and foreign?

On the more general question, do we really promote stability and peace when we lavish arms upon one or both sides in a troubled area? Are we not merely rationalizing our desire to obtain short-term advantages from the recipients? What is the real threat to the

Persian Gulf states today that did not exist yesterday? May we not be provoking the Soviets to ship in equal quantities to rival states? Could we

By Charles W. Yost

not be fueling fears and developi itchy trigger fingers on both side War, not peace, may be the mo likely ultimate consequence.

Moreover, as we learned to our co in Vietnam, arms supplies may be t first slope on a long toboggan ric Recipients have to be trained in t use of American arms. That mea advisers and military missions. It often difficult for advisers to avo becoming involved in local politics. war breaks out, they may be asked give advice in the field, to pil planes, to fire rockets.

At the end of the toboggan slide n United States may find itself er brolled in a prolonged local war drawn into another confrontation wi the Soviet Union.

Finally, what of the argument th if we don't supply, others will? what? Our allies in Europe ne balance of payments help more the we do. Moreover, they are less like to be drawn into confrontation wi the Soviet Union. Where arms a necessary, they may be less co spicuous suppliers than we are.

At all events, the internation traffic in arms is escalating to mo and more absurd and dangerous le els. Short-term "stability" may d velop into long-term explosions, i volvements, confrontations, ar great human suffering. It is time w paused and thought very serious about the whole problem.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

© 1975 Charles W. Yost

Mirror of opinion

Hats in the ring

Senator Henry Jackson of Washing ton announced his candidacy for th presidency[recently].Representativ Morris Udall of Arizona has alread thrown his hat in the ring. So have former Senator Fred Harris of Okla homa and former Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia. State Senato: Julian Bond of Georgia says he is als a candidate. Former Governor Terr Sanford of North Carolina is also said to be planning to make the race. An Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas has announced [his intentions]. The Dem ocratic presidential primary field is beginning to look like a commercia for Merrill Lynch — a herd of candi dates bullish on the chance of a Democrat's being elected in 1976.

Without taking the sincerity of all the rest of the Democrats named above except Jackson, we would have to say that so far, he is the only member of the herd who can claim a record of experience and accomplishment of the kind Americans usually require of their President. Jackson, who is 62, has been dealing with problems of national concern since 1940, first as a representative, then as a senator. He has been a leader in the shaping of legislation dealing with military preparedness, with foreign trade, with exploitation and conservation of natural resources, with economic matters. No other Democrat who has yet announced he will enter the primaries now has presidential stature. The other members of the party who could start a campaign on equal terms with Jackson - Senators Humphrey, Muskie and Kennedy - are not expected to enter the primaries. That could mean the primaries won't mean much in 1976, which would be ironic, considering the efforts Democrats went to in the last two Congresses to make primary campaigning more open to newcomers.

Of course, Bentsen or Carter or some other dark horse could win enough support in the primaries to capture the nomination. They deserve to be heard. We do not mean to suggest that we think Jackson would make the ideal Democratic nominee. He is right in the mainstream of his party insofar as domestic issues are concerned. "A progressive Democrat" is what he calls himself. But he is also a cold warrior whose present views on U.S.-Russian relations could be harmful to detente. Everyone will want to hear more from him on that. And will. He stands out so in the herd (as Muskle did to no avail four years ago) that he should have no trouble gaining the media's and the public's attention. - The Sun (Baltimore)

> What actions are the most excellent? Those, certainly, which most powerfully appeal to the great primary human affections: to those elementary feelings which subsist permanently in the race, and which are independent of time. These feelings are permanent and the same; that which interests them is permanent and the same also. Matthew Arnold

Readers write

Soviet naval potential

Queen Elizabeth's knighting of cricket star Gary Sobers in Barbados is a bright note in a world otherwise largely preoccupied with political crisis and oil.

Mr. Sobers, the popular black West Indian athlete, is only the second person to be publicly knighted by the Queen. The first was Francis Chichester, whose round-the-world voyaging in a small yacht stirred powerful memories among the British of their seagoing past.

The Sobers knighting too has its broader implications. It was coupled with the inclusion of another West Indian black, Dr. David Pitt, in the Prime Minister's honors list. Dr. Pitt, chairman of the Greater London Council, was one of only five to be named life peer on this year's list.

The British never like to put too obvious a point on anything. But the Sobers/Pitt honors cannot help but carry implications for countries like South Africa, whose tremendous fondness for sports like cricket and rugby seems matched at times only by their difficulties in surmounting the race problem.

For the Queen to fly all the way to Barbados and knight a black athlete adds to the sincerity and significance of the honor.

Prof. M. K. Dziewanowski's dim view of the Soviet naval potential, as expressed in his recent Monitor column, is not in line with the thinking of some of the most respected American and British experts and overlooks important facts of history.

Maritime communications between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean on the one hand and the Baltic on the other hand, did not prevent the two Baltic squadrons of the Empress Catherine from reaching the Mediterranean and fighting several victorious battles against the numer-

ically superior Turkish fleet. According to Donald W. Mitchell's authoritative "History of Russian and Soviet Sea Power" (Macmillan, 1974), the defeat of the Imperial Russian fleet in the Japanese war was not so

much the result of poor communications as of faulty Russian strategy.

The Baltic-White Sea canal does permit passage of small naval vessels. The new canal between the Baltic and the Black Sea can be negotiated by rocket-carrying torpedo boats and other fast vessels of small size. This was demonstrated by the Soviets on Navy Day two years ago when small naval vessels from the Baltic appeared on the Volgabelow Moscow.

Professor Dziewanowski's remark. that in case of a Sino-Soviet war the Port Arthur and Dalny harbors would be the first targets of Chinese missiles and bombs, must be based on the assumption that in case of such a war the Soviets would immediately oc-

cupy these two ports, which belong to China:

Whether it is significant that Soviet Black Sea bases are situated on the southern fringe of the volatile Ukraine, "the soft underbelly" of the Soviet empire, remains doubtful. The Ukraine did not prove to be "volatile" during the last war when Soviet forces staunchly defended and ultimately recaptured every one of their Black Sea bases.

New York Paul Wohl

Letters expressing readers views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.